FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO BERLIN RADIO

JN0719 28Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1725 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Text of interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Berlin International Service in Arabic on 6 June--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Dayan has again declared that Israel will not withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, will not recognize the PLO and will not accept an independent Palestinian state. What is your answer?

Answer: I would like to recall what Dayan said in 1967 when I was fighting in the occupied territory. At that time a big battle took place and Dayan was the enemy war minister. The battle lasted for 2 hours near Janin. Two hero strugglers were martyred in that battle--'Umar Abu Laylah and Muhammad Samrah. A French journalist said to Dayan: There is a battle between you and the Palestinian resistance. Dayan laughed derisively and said: The resistance is like an egg in my hand and I will crush it whenever I like.

This resistance against which Dayan boasted and said he would crush it whenever he liked has been fighting him for 14 years and he has not crushed it despite the fact that he has used one-third of the Israeli army, supported by aircraft and the most modern equipment produced by the U.S. war machine. He failed in the battle despite the Knesset's decision to crush the PLO. This also reminds me of when I stood up and spoke from the UN rostrum in 1974. At that time, Moshe Dayan was leading a demonstration behind the building. The demonstrators were shouting slogans such as: Yasir 'Arafat, go home.

I said: I have come here for this purpose and this is what I want, to return home.

I say that the Palestinian people and the strugglers in all this world are the ones who will decide, not Dayan and his masters.

Question: In March you were in Germany. Now you are here during the week of solidarity. What is your impression?

Answer: With pride I must place on record this bond which links us with our comrades and allies in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. This bond links us as we stand in one trench against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. As you stand in this trench in Europe, so do we, comrades, stand in the forward trench in the Middle East. What I have seen confirms what I said about these bonds. We will always remember what the German people, the Socialist Unity Party and Comrade Honecker are giving our Palestinian people. This stems from the firm policy of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. Yesterday I took part in the Frankfurt celebrations. I had the honor of delivering a speech in the name of the Palestinian people, the free men, the honest ones and the fighters. In this speech I explained how we, the Palestinians and the Lebanese, fought side by side in a most ferocious military battle and triumphed in this battle which the Zionists imagined would be a picnic and would end in 3 hours. [Words indistinct] turned into a hard lesson the Zionists were taught at the hands of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters, a lesson taught to Israeli military arrogance.

Question: Do you want to convey a few words to the Arab listeners?

Answer: Yes, I am happy to speak from this place which I consider the voice which emanates from this friendly country with whom we stand in one trench, to whom we are bound by tight bonds and with whom we stand in one trench against the same enemy, imperialism and world Zionism. This voice is the voice of the free men which we always hear. It is heard by our revolutionaries in the occupied territory, on the peaks of mountains and in the valleys.

All the free men in the Arab world hear it. This shows that this voice, although geographically distant, is close to us politically and in a comradely way. It is an expression of solidarity, the solidarity of the comrades with us. Thus we feel we are not alone. We have many friends in the socialist countries, the nonalined countries, Asia, Africa and Latin America. This revolution must triumph thanks to the support of its friends in the world.

Returns to Beirut

JN080800Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0754 GMT 8 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 8 June--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, returned to Beirut at dawn today at the end of an official 3-day visit to the GDR. It has been learned that 'Arafat will meet with Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today, after postponing their meeting scheduled for last night. They will try to complete the Lebanese-Palestinian talks on the situation in southern Lebanon, facilitation of the UNIFIL mission and the return of Lebanese authority to the area.

ARAB LABOR ORGANIZATION TO CONTRIBUTE TO ILO

JN072050Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2038 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 June--The Arab labor organization has declared that the Arab countries will make financial contributions to the ILO to cover the deficit in its budget resulting from the U.S. withdrawal last November. A statement issued today by the Arab labor organization says that Iraq alone will contribute $1.4 million to cover part of the ILO's deficit of $5 million.

FATAH MEMBER ABU JIHAD MEETS WITH SYRIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

JN071710Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the General Command of Al-'Asifah forces, met this morning with Maj Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Syrian Army. During the 2-hour meeting, a number of subjects connected with the developments in Lebanon and the Palestinian issue were discussed.

Abu Jihad also met for 90 minutes with Dr Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command. During the meeting, the talk focused on the circumstances through which the Palestinian revolution is passing and the situation in Lebanon and the Arab area in general.

The Palestinian news agency has learned that the results of these two meetings were fruitful.

The two meetings were attended by Sa'd ad-Din Ghandur, Fatah representative in Syria.

BAHRAIN

AMIR TO VISIT IRAN; CULTURE AGREEMENT SOUGHT

JN080935Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 June--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has stated that the visit of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, to Iran, secheduled for next Saturday, comes as part of the continued contacts between Bahrain and its neighbors to consolidate the ties of friendship, cooperation and understanding between them.

The foreign minister added that the talks during the visit will center on the current situation in the gulf area in particular and on current world events in general. He said that the Bahraini and Iranian leaders will coordinate the two countries' stands and views regarding the course of events.

He added: We hope that an agreement on cultural cooperation between the two countries will be reached during the visit. We also hope that coordination in health, cultural, political and economic matters will be achieved.

He said that Bahrain's relations with its neighbors have developed rapidly and "we believe that our relations with Iran are now in a state of prosperity and understanding on all levels."

KUWAIT

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES NUMAYRI VISIT

LD071742Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers this morning held a special meeting under the chairmanship of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn told journalists that the Council of Ministers heard a detailed report about the visit to Kuwait by President Ja'far Numayri and the accompanying delegation in his capacity as chairman of the Arab Solidarity Committee, which the Arab League Council established. The minister said: a lengthy meeting was held between the Kuwaiti delegation headed by his highness the amir of Kuwait and President Numayri and his accompanying delegation. Meetings were held between his highness the the amir of Kuwait and the crown prince and prime minister and President Numayri. The council was informed of the steps and contacts which took place within the efforts of the Arab Solidarity Committee to reach the goals agreed on for it in Khartoum before President Numayri began his first tour. The minister of state declared that President Numayri's second tour was expected to be concluded during the next few days in preparation for the meetings of the solidarity committee in Khartoum. 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn said that Kuwait hopes the committee will reach positive results which will achieve the unity our Arab nation hopes for and that it will strive to reach its basic goals.

OMAN

SULTAN QABUS SEES NEED FOR COOPERATION ON SECURITY

NC061318Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1208 GMT 6 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Muscat, 6 June--His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, has emphasized that the security and freedom of all peoples in the gulf area can be safeguarded only through close cooperation among all the states in the area.

In an interview he granted to the senior political correspondent of the Italian paper CORRIERE DELLA SERA, which was disseminated in Muscat today, His Majesty Sultan Qabus said that this comprehensive security concerns not only the states in the area but is also the direct responsibility of the free world. He added that if the free world does not admit this fact, the main sources of petroleum might fall under the control of hostile forces.

His majesty warned that the states near the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean are facing a definite direct danger because the Soviet Union threatens their independence. He said that the Russian and Cuban presence in the Horn of Africa is responsible for the savage actions and barbaric attacks against innocent citizens, which are unprecedented in the history of the African Continent.

Sultan Qabus appealed to all states in the free world to denounce these aggressions because it is really disturbing that the world should ignore these actions and permit the killing of millions of innocent people under the yoke of this new, savage imperialism. He added that the West cannot remain indifferent to what is happening because of its humanitarian responsibility and its own interests.

Sultan Qabus affirmed that the Omani people have triumphed over the communists in Dhofar because the people have totally rejected them and because the people of Dhofar, who suffered bitterly from the communist occupation, realized what their fate would have been if the communists had been the victors. They realized that there would be a bestial suppression and destruction of freedoms, attacks on religion and a halt to economic and social progress.

Sultan Qabus then said that his country is now enjoying the advantages of an advanced state and that the last 7 years' achievements were the results of benefiting well from the national sources [words indistinct] of the Omani people. He said: We are determined to maintain this progress and expand the scope of our 5-year economic plan, without depending on petroleum.

REBELS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLING FIVE BRITISH CITIZENS

LD072016Y Aden Voice of Oman in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating in the eastern zone of the southern region of Oman, Dhofar, succeeded in killing five British officers working for the British Royal Air Force at the Tamrayt Airbase when they mounted an attack on a group of British officers on 1 June, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the glorious 9 June Revolution. The forces of the Peoples Liberation Army have issued a military communique on this, which states:

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the glorious 9 June Revolution, and on the evening of 1 June 1978, one of our fighting groups operating in the southern region of the homeland attacked seven British officers working for the air force at Tamrayt Airbase. They were attacked while resting on the beach near the town of Taqah. The attack lasted 10 minutes and led to the killing of five of them. The agent authorities of Muscat have admitted the death of the five officers. Our group returned safely to its base, shouting long live the revolution, and pledging to the martyrs of the 9 June Revolution to continue the revolution until victory.

Issued by the forces of the Peoples Liberation Army, southern region, Dhofar.

SAUDI ARABIA

SAUDI-SUDANESE TALKS OPEN; PARTICIPANTS NAMED

LD071302Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 7 June, SNA--Saudi-Sudanese official talks began at 1145 today, chaired by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and President Numayri of Sudan. On the Saudi side, the talks were attended by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince and deputy prime minister; Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Dr Rashad Fir'awn, special adviser to the King; and Mr 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry. On the Sudanese side, the talks were attended by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister; Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, minister for cabinet affairs; and Mr Fatih Bushara, Sudan's ambassador to the kingdom.

Numayri Optimistic on Arab Summit

LD071304Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 7 June, SNA--In a statement after the Saudi-Sudanese session of talks held this morning under the chairmanship of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and President Numayri of Sudan, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, said that the picture conveyed by President Numayri about his current contacts as chairman of the Arab Solidarity Committee inspires optimism with regard to the holding of an Arab summit--as hoped by all Arabs. The foreign minister pointed out that President Numayri's visit to the kingdom came within the activities of the Arab Solidarity Committee, and that he had reported on the results of his contacts in the various Arab countries he has visited.

For his part, Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, President Numayri's press adviser, said that the view of the Saudi and Sudanese sides had been identical in the course of the talks, which concerned the restoration of Arab solidarity. He added that President Numayri was extremely optimistic in his current tour, despite the fact that no date has been fixed for an Arab summit.

UAE

SHAYKH ZAYID COMMENTS ON UAE'S ARAB, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

JN071859Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1524 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] Paris, 7 June--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has called on the Arab nation to attain a maximum level of understanding and cooperation, because "a minimum level of understanding will be useless and unimportant."

His highness affirmed that Arab solidarity--and nothing else--is the main requirement for confrontation.

In a statement published today in the Paris-based magazine AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI, Shaykh Zayid referred to the U.S. aircraft deal with Saudi Arabia and Egypt and said that the deal did not quite indicate a change in U.S. policy, "but it can be said that this deal is a positive sign in the policy of the Carter administration toward the Middle East question."

The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY releases the following text of Shaykh Zayid's interview with the magazine AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI:

Question: A cloud of anxiety hangs over the Arab world and the nearby regions due to the fact that the conflict between the two world camps has moved from the political to the military sphere--the wars in Africa and the situation in Afghanistan. What must the Arab position be to face this situation before it deteriorates futher?

Answer: The Arab position must be firm and solid so the conflict will not have an impact on the region. This region is extremely important and sensitive not only to the Arab states, but to all states linked to the Arab world by common interests--the Western world in general and the United States. Therefore, these states also assume the joint responsibility of containing this conflict and preventing it from spreading.

As for the Arab world, it will not be able to play an effective role in maintaining security and stability in the area.

Therefore, the current situation in the Arab world is indeed distressing. The Arab states are differing with each other and pursuing separate policies. The Arab nation must unite so as to act cohesively, as other nations do.

Question: Arab differences have had an adverse effect on certain primary issues which require a minimum level of understanding to tackle them. What do you see as the solution to this?

Answer: A minimum level of understanding would be useless and unimportant. The Arab nation does not need a minimum level of understanding--this will achieve no results. The Arab nation needs a maximum level of understanding and cooperation.

Question: Due to Israel's intransigence, certain responsible Arab voices are again heard calling for returning to the war atmosphere in the area. What are the requirements for a possible confrontation in the political, military or oil spheres?

Answer: Arab solidarity and only Arab solidarity is the main requirement for confrontation. Without this solidarity and unity the Arabs will be powerless. All the Arabs have to do is unite and consolidate their ranks in their confrontation with the enemy.

Question: Do you see in the American decision to sell planes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt any indication of a change in the U.S. policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict?

Answer: It is not exactly a change in policy. However, it can be said that this deal is a positive sign in the policy of the Carter administration toward the Middle East question. The U.S. President exerted great efforts to conclude this deal.

This effort is appreciated by every Arab who is aware of the enormous political pressure put on the American President by Israel and the Zionist pressure groups in the United States, Europe and the whole world. The Arab states are aware of the extent of this pressure on the U.S. administration.

However, while we appreciate the stand taken by the American President, we still ask him to take further steps in support of the issues of right and justice. In saying this, we are not asking him to take sides; we are just asking him to work to achieve justice. We blame him and others for not having taken the necessary steps to achieve this.

Question: How do you rate the federal experiment within the UAE and the stages it has gone through so far?

Answer: If this federal experiment had not been clearly beneficial, we would not have held on to this state which has benefited every citizen. We would also not have asked our Arab brothers, as we are doing now on every occasion, to unite and close their ranks. This experiment has made us believe that unity is strength and wealth; unity is the path of might and pride. Therefore, we are asking our Arab brothers to emulate our example. Unity has moved us from backwardness to progress and might, from weakness to strength. The Arab states knew us when we were divided and backward, and know us now after unity when we have become a source of strength and support for our Arab brothers. Our unity experiment is clear proof that unity is the source of strength, might and pride.

Question: The subject of complete coordination among the Arab Gulf states in the field of development is the main preoccupation of observers of the area. The most significant development in this field was the 10 agreements and protocols concluded between Iraq and Kuwait, which form the nucleus of new harmonious bilateral relations. What is your position on the establishment of such a relationship among the gulf states?

Answer: Our position is well-known and clear, our happiest moments are when we hear that our brothers have agreed to meet. We feel this way even before the results of such a meeting are known. This is because we believe that every meeting between brothers is bound to lead to unity. We thank God for the coordination and cooperation achieved by our Iraqi and Kuwaiti brothers. The results will undoubtedly benefit all Arab states.

There is daily proof that unity and solidarity are the only way to achieve Arab strength. When the Arab nation was united, it was able to enforce its will. However, when it was divided, it reached a stage of weakness and despair. The very existence of the Israeli enemy means that the unity of the Arab states, which share a common legacy and destiny, is the only way to salvation. The tribulation of one Arab country is reflected on all other Arab countries; conversely, the progress and prosperity of one Arab country are reflected on all other Arab countries.

We must all believe that our happiness, our destiny, our legacy and our stability are one. Once we believe this, Arab solidarity will rise above all differences and conflicts.

Question: The subject of cooperation among the gulf states in adopting collective measures to protect oil sources, terminals and routes was raised recently. It was said that Saudi Arabia had submitted a working paper in this respect. How far have these collective security arrangements gone?

Answer: Irrespective of a working paper, it is clear that cooperation among the gulf states is a national duty, just as cooperation among all Arab states is essential to maintain security and peace. How can the gulf enjoy stability if, for instance, the situation in Morocco--the other extreme end of the Arab world--is unstable?

There must be coordination among all Arab states to reach an acceptable cooperation formula covering all military and economic aspects.

Question: Have you found a suitable solution to the question of the territorial claims which the Sultanate of Oman has made on the territorial waters of one of the emirates?

Answer: We consider these to be issues between brothers who share a common destiny. They must be tackled calmly and in a fraternal manner out of the belief that this fraternity must rise above any differences over a few kilometers. Land and wealth in the hand of one Arab brother is wealth and strength for all Arab brothers. No Arab will agree to an Arab brother suffering any tribulation or loss. Is there any Arab country which is pleased when another Arab country suffers injustice? Never. The wealth of one Arab is wealth for all Arab brothers when they need it. The best proof of this was when the frontline states were in need of military and financial aid. Their Arab brothers came forth to help them carry out their duty. No Arab wants to see his Arab brothers suffer tribulations and hardships. If no one wants to see an ordinary friend suffer any harm, what happens if this friend is a brother with whom one shares a common destiny?

Question: Where does the question of a final confirmation on the demarcation of borders between you and Saudi Arabia now stand?

Answer: The border issue with neighboring Saudi Arabia has been settled completely and a technical team is in the process of demarcating the border.

Question: Certain press reports have indicated that a number of middlemen submitted an offer to you to purchase Soviet missiles. Is this true?

Answer: This is the first time I have heard such talk. How could there be such a sale if the Soviet Union has no representatives in our country? Nevertheless, when a person needs something, he can obtain it anywhere. But we do not need anything.

Question: What are the steps that have been taken to tackle the problem of UAE revenues being affected by the deterioration in the value of the dollar? Do you believe that this situation can be rectified through a new readjustment of oil prices or through the adoption of a basic support currency other than the dollar?

Answer: The UAE, in its capacity as an OPEC member, is committed to all the OPEC decisions. Therefore, we cannot dictate any kind of proposals to others. We are, rather, committed to unanimous decisions adopted by the brother OPEC members.

Question: How would you describe your current relations with Iran?

Answer: The existing relations between the UAE and Iran are relations of friendship and fraternity, based on dialog and mutual respect. We are confident that these relations will continue to develop and progress, particularly since they are relations of cooperation that have existed between us for quite a long time. We hope that the ties of friendship among all the area's states will be strengthened for the sake of their stability, prosperity and security.

Question: What are the measures you deem appropriate to remedy the oil surplus problem? Is it true that the UAE advocates a reduction in production and that this matter has been agreed upon among the OPEC states for the sake of absorbing the surplus which is now putting pressure on prices?

Answer: As I said before, the UAE, in its capacity as an OPEC member, is committed to all OPEC decisions. This commitment comes from our faith in the need for the organization to stand solidly together for the sake of the mutual interests of the member states.

Question: How do you assess the relations between the UAE and France?

Answer: The international airport is being supervised by a French company and is being built by French companies and other international companies which have experience in implementing such projects.

With regard to our relations with France, they are relations of friendship, founded on firm bases linking France with the whole Arab world.

RULER OF SHARJAH RECEIVES PLO'S ZUHAYR MUHSIN

JN072225Y Doha QNA in Arabic 2158 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Sharjah, 7 June--His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammed al-Qasimi, member of the Supreme Federal Council of the UAE and ruler of Sharjah, today received Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO Military Department, who is currently visiting the UAE.

Zuhayr Muhsin said after the meeting that he acquainted the ruler of Sharjah with all issues of interest to the PLO and the Arab nation, especially the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon, and the measures taken by the Palestinian leadership to deal with internal problems and to support the Lebanese Government in establishing security and stability, and in restoring its authority over all of Lebanon.

Muhsin Leaves UAE

JN080900Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0850 GMT 8 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 June--Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO Military Department, left Abu Dhabi this morning after a visit of several days to the UAE. During the visit Muhsin held talks with a number of officials in the UAE on the Arab situation and the Palestine question.

NEW PLO REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI

JN080925Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 June--Ribhi 'Awad, member of the PLO Political Department, arrived here this morning to assume his new post as head of the PLO office in the UAE. He is replacing Ribhi Hallum, who assumed this post for 6 months.

PLO sources said that Ribhi Hallum was moved to another post, although the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD published reports here today that he resigned.

It should be recalled that Ribhi 'Awad was the Fatah representative in Cairo before he was moved to work in the PLO Political Department.

VICE PRESIDENT, DEFENSE MINISTER MEET WITH EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

JN071008Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Dubayy, 7 June--His Excellency Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president and ruler of Dubai, met here today with Egyptian ambassador to the UAE Salah ad-Din 'Izzat. During the meeting they discussed relations between the UAE and Egypt.

UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum met here this morning with the Egyptian ambassador and discussed with him a number of issues of concern to the two countries.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS; RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

JN051500Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1435 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 June--The telecommunications conference, which concluded its experts meetings here today, has decided to unify the technical systems of the gulf states communication network. It has also decided to hold a meeting of the main committee for underground cable projects--the cables which link the UAE, Qatar and Saudi Arabia--in the near future in order to adopt the necessary steps for the implementation of these projects.

Conference recommendations included the convocation of an expanded meeting of Middle East states in Geneva next September, to be held under the supervision of the International Telecommunication Union, to approve the final plan for linking the states of the Middle East with underground networks.

YEMEN--PDRY

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

LD072116Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali has made the following appointments:

Sulayman Ali Ahmad, commissioner of the Southern Province, Fifth Governorate; Sad Salim Faraj, commissioner of the Northern Province, Fifth Governorate; Umar as-Sukuti, commissioner of the Central Province, Fifth Governorate; Salim Umar (Ba Kharshun), commissioner of Revolution Province, Fifth Governorate; Ahmad Abd Rabbuh ibn (Sankar), commissioner of the Eastern Province, Fifth Governorate; and Salim Muhammad Bakran, commissioner of the Western Province, Fifth Governorate.

All previous appointments are canceled, and the above appointments are effective today.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR, LEBANESE JOURNALISTS

JN071250Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his office at 1000 Vasili Kornev, the Soviet ambassador in San'a'. During the meeting, the talk focused on relations between the two friendly countries.

The president then received representatives of the Lebanese magazine AS-SAYYAD and the Lebanese newspaper AL-ANWAR, who posed a number of questions for the press on local, Arab and international issues.

AS-SADAT DELIVERS SPEECH TO EGYPTIAN 3D ARMY

NC072252 [Editorial report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1841 GMT on 7 June carries a 115-minute recording of the speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat to the 3d Field Army today. After greeting the 3d Army men and lauding the performance of the Egyptian armed forces in the October war, President as-Sadat says that in his speech to the 2d Field Army yesterday he summed up the situation with regard to the peace initiative by saying: "We will continue to have an open mind and heart so that if there are any signs or any details in the Israeli stand that merit our sitting and talking, then we shall not refrain from doing so, as long as there are new elements. But if the Israeli stand remains as is without any new elements, then it will be useless to sit or talk, until such a change takes place. I also summed up our line in two points: The first point is Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it occupied in 1967 and on all fronts alike--in Sinai, the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan. The second point is that the Palestinian problem be solved not on the basis of its being a problem of refugees--that is, a humanitarian problem--but on the basis of its being primarily a political problem."

President as-Sadat then discusses the recent developments in the homefront. He vigorously assails the malevolent agents and cliques and the politicians who think that the hands of the clock can be turned back. He also attacks the Marxists and the New Al-Wafd Party and the journalists who have been trying to distort Egypt's image or harm Egypt. He says that the events of 18 and 19 January will not be repeated. "They will not only not be repeated. If they contemplate such incidents, I shall turn 18 and 19 against them in the sense that it is their blood which will flow, because my people must live in security, reassurance, peace and in the supremacy of the law." He adds: "If they attempt to carry out a bloody action in order to intimidate the people, by God, I will not be merciful toward them, but I will let their blood flow in the streets."

At another point in his speech, President as-Sadat says that he had often declared that he does not seek a separate solution with Israel. He says that if the Jews were to learn tomorrow that he wanted a separate solution, they would come running to sign it. He adds: "The last time the Israeli Defense Minister Weizman visited me, 1 and 1/2 months ago--I say this for the sake of history and the whole world and Israel and everybody who is hearing me--Weizman told me: 'We are prepared to reach a solution with you and we will have no demands in Sinai or anywhere else at all; only sign something with us regarding Sinai.' I told him: Sorry, Sinai is not the problem. The Palestinian issue is the problem."

President as-Sadat then says that when he gave his forces the order to fight the October battle, they astonished the entire world with their performance. He adds that the then Israeli Defense Minister Dayan admitted at the time that the Israelis could not make the Egyptians budge an inch. He adds: "I am saying this because I know what you will do when I give you the order."

As-Sadat then goes on to say that he had told Weizman that if peace were to be achieved through a separate solution, he would have signed it with him. He adds that he told Weizman that even if the Israelis made peace with Egypt, peace with Syria and peace with Jordan without solving the Palestinian problem, there will be no peace and that after 5 years we would enter another war.

He says: "I am after a real peace in a sense that the October war will be the last of the wars. As I told Weizman over a month ago, we are prepared for peace, and we are prepared for security, but as far as land and sovereignty are concerned, I am sorry."

President as-Sadat then attacks the journalists and writers who slander Egypt in newspapers published in Kuwait, Lebanon, Paris and London and are financed by Al-Qadhdhafi and Iraq. He then again discusses developments in the domestic front and lauds the performance of the Egyptian forces in the October battle.

Cairo Radio Reports

NC071300Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jun 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met today with the commanders, officers and men of the 3d Field Army. The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mamduh Salim, Food Security Superintendent 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi and Commander of the 3d Field Army Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi.

At the start of the meeting, the president conveyed the greetings of the people of Egypt to the armed forces. In his address the president explained and analyzed the dimensions of the October war, the heroic performance of the Egyptian armed forces, their destruction of the myth of the invincible Israeli army and their restoration of the Arab nation's dignity and prestige.

The president then spoke about the domestic front and the dimensions of the recent referendum in which the people decided to expel the Marxists and the centers of power and the old party politicians who corrupted political life before and after the July 1952 Revolution, saying that they will not return again to obstruct the march of democracy. He then spoke about the press and journalism and the need for the newspapers to become the property of the people in order that they may not be dominated by a stray clique.

Further Report

NC071647Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 78 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has met with the commanders and officers of the 3d Field Army. The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mamduh Salim, Food Security Superintendent 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi and 3d Army Commander Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi.

At the outset of the meeting, the president conveyed the greetings of the Egyptian people to the armed forces. In his address the president explained and analyzed the dimensions of the October war, the heroic performance of the Egyptian armed forces, their destruction of the myth of the invincible Israeli army and their restoration of the Arab nation's dignity and prestige.

The president then spoke about the domestic front, describing it as solid and strong and saying that it will continue to be so, God willing. Meanwhile, the president warned that he would deal firmly and severely with any person, whatever his position, who tries to stab the armed forces in the back.

The president added. With the 23 July Revolution and later with the corrective revolution, we have given the Egyptian people the freedom which they did not have for many centuries.

The president then moved on to talk about the dimensions of the recent referendum in which the people brushed aside those who (?oppose) their democratic march--the Marxists, who dominated the leftist party and corrupted political life before and after the revolution, and the centers of power and the opportunists.

The president emphasized that these people will not obstruct the democratic march after today. In his speech the president also dealt with the stray clique of those who have been harming their country and casting doubt on every achievement accomplished before, during and after the October battle and up till now, taking advantage of the democratic atmosphere and attempting to sow hatred among people.

The president then spoke about the democratic experiment, the establishment of parties under the canopy of democracy and the deviation of some of the national procession. He said: Therefore, the press must be the property of the people.

Regarding the foreign journalists, the president said that they must seek the truth and be accurate in everything they publish about Egypt. The president then spoke about the Palestinian problem, asserting in this respect that Egypt does not seek a separate conciliation [sulh] with Israel and that Egypt will continue to have an open heart and mind if Israel presented new elements that are basically suitable for the resumption of discussions with it, but there shall be no jeopardizing of Egypt's sovereignty or relinquishing an inch of its land.

The president concluded his speech by emphasizing that the march shall remain clean, pure and strong in order to achieve for us and our children and the future generations a homeland that is characterized by prosperity, dignity and prestige.

Newsman's Question

NC072016Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2006 GMT 7 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Suez, 7 Jun--A foreign newsman asked President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat the following question after his meeting today with the 3d Field Army in Suez: Some world radios have said that you were hinting at war in your latest speeches. Do you really mean this?

President as-Sadat replied: You must read the speeches I have made in the last 2 days.

CAIRO RADIO REPORTS AS-SADAT'S SPEECH TO 2D ARMY

NC071850Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1843 GMT 6 Jun 78 NC

[Speech delivered by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to the officers and men of the 2d Field Army in Ismailia on 6 June--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God; my sons--officers and men of the 2d Army: On this day every year, I am delighted to meet you and your brothers, the combatants of the 3d Army, air force, air defense, the special forces and all the branches of our armed forces.

I am really delighted because through your splendid combat performance you and your brothers in all the services of the armed forces have transformed the day of mourning, the day of 5 June, from a day of mourning into a day of victory for the will of Egypt and the will of the whole Arab nation. You have also proved to the entire world that we can fight and that we can abolish for ever any myths about an invincible force.

You have also proved that we can absorb the most modern means of war technology through your magnificent performance--you and your brothers in all the branches of the armed forces: the navy, the air force, the armed forces and the air defense. You have actually proved that the Egyptian man is worth his salt, and you have restored to every Arab his dignity and prestige.

This is why it is the duty of all Egypt to honor you on this day every year. As I have told you, you changed this day, the day of bitterness, defeat, division and pain into a day of victory, dignity and glory. As I have told you, you changed it through your splendid combat performance. When I issued my orders to you, you carried them out in the most complete and splendid manner. You exceeded all limits in confronting a foe who had been supplied with every aspect of modern technology. You crossed the canal. You overran the Bar-Lev line and ended forever the myth of the invincible army. You then returned with your heads held high to complete your training and perform your daily work in order to defend Egypt and to complete the battle of liberation, in the event it becomes inevitable that we should complete the liberation battle and if Israel continues in its way of not understanding the spirit of the initiative.

Let us start at the beginning. I believe that you are better entitled than anyone else to hear from me all that has happened and is happening regarding the initiative up to this moment when I am meeting with you in this magnificent annual celebration.

As you know, at the opening of parliament in November 1977, we began preparing for the Geneva conference. We contacted the big powers in this respect: President Carter received all the Arab foreign ministers in Washington. He also received the Israeli foreign minister. We began talking, but the matter ended in a regrettable disagreement. It was a disagreement on the working paper for the Geneva conference. Would it be an American paper, an Arab paper, an Israeli paper or an American-Israeli paper? All of you heard me say: I am not concerned about any paper. What I am concerned about is that we go to Geneva and sit down in order to place Israel face to face with the entire world and with its responsibilities.

It is indeed regrettable that the differences between us and Israel--over the agenda or over going to Geneva as a single Arab delegation or as several delegations--are now less than the differences existing among us as Arabs. This is a regrettable matter.

President Carter had sent me a working paper. I said: We have no objections. After having received the Israeli foreign minister, he sent an amended paper. I said: We have no objections.

In our agreement [as heard] at my last meeting with the Syrian president, he suggested that we go to Geneva as a single delegation. I rejected this suggestion. My argument for refusing was that for us, as Arabs, it would be ideal to go in a single delegation. However, our presence in the form of several delegations would enable us to distribute the tasks among ourselves and, in fact, register achievements at Geneva, every one of us through his own efforts, particularly because I was aware that the Soviet Union would try to maneuver. If we Arabs were to go as delegations committed to a plan and to individual tasks, we would definitely be able to place Israel face to face with the world and with its responsibilities. I refused that we go to Geneva as a single delegation.

Then the problem of Palestinian representation at the Geneva conference came up. President Carter sent me a note saying that going as a single Arab delegation, particularly since Syria wanted a single delegation, might facilitate the issue of Palestinian representation.

I met with the Egyptian National Security Council and we said: By God, and for the sake of Palestine, we agree to go as a single Arab delegation. On the very same day that we announced that we--at Syria's request, and I have told you this--agreed to go to Geneva as a single Arab delegation, Syria came out again and said: No, we must go as several delegations. This is the reason which led me to tell you last summer: The differences among us as Arabs are greater than the differences existing between us all as Arabs and Israel. Therefore, I indeed began to think that I can never leave the destiny of Egypt, the destiny of my sons in the armed forces, or the destiny of our whole people at the mercy of party emotions, because political parties would agree on one thing one day, only to reject the same thing the next day. These are no more than party maneuvers. What lies behind them? There are a great many things behind these maneuvers. However, we have no time to waste. We want to liberate our land. We want to establish peace in this area.

Previously, and as you have heard, during the October war, Syria sent a message through its president to the Soviet Union 2 days prior to the battle asking that a cease-fire be declared 2 days following the beginning of the battle. I disregarded this action, which was a stab in the back for me and for you. This had happened because the Soviet Union had told the Syrian president that 2 hours after the fighting began, As-Sadat and his forces would be buried in the canal and you would be left alone [on the battlefield]. I did not hear these words from a third party; I heard them from the Syrian president personally. This is also what made them ask for a cease-fire 48 hours before the battle began. As you have heard, my sons, I was in the operations room at 2000 on 6 October, while your victory had been made totally clear. I was surprised by the Soviet ambassador's asking for my approval of the cease-fire, only 6 hours after the battle had begun, as the Syrian president had requested before the battle had begun. You have all heard about this date.

I will never leave the destiny of Egypt or the destiny of my armed forces at the mercy of party emotions, party maneuvers or mentalities which cannot determine their own good. Therefore, how could such mentalities determine what is good for the cause as a whole?

I am going back to my talk about the initiative. When I saw all these things and while opening the People's Assembly session last November, I said: By God, in order to spare one soldier or officer among my sons of the armed forces shedding a single drop of blood, I am ready to travel to the ends of the earth, including the Knesset; I am prepared to meet them at the Knesset if this action would spare one of my sons shedding a single drop of blood, be he a soldier or an officer. I said these words and I meant what I said. As you have known me, as the people have known me and as the world has later known me, I only say what I mean.

I actually mean that if I can spare my soldier and officer sons, who performed splendidly in October, shedding a single drop of blood, I am ready to go to the ends of the earth, and we will establish peace. This sparing of bloodshed had a precedent in the days of the bulge during the October war, after the cease-fire had come into effect, and U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger was here with me.

You all know, my sons the commanders who are sitting with me here, the chief of staff, the commanders of the armies, and Minister Commander in Chief al-Jamasi--and Al-Jamasi was then chief of staff--and Field Marshal Isma'il, may God rest his soul, was still alive; you all know that on 24 December 1973, 2 months after our batttle, I signed and ratified the plan for eliminating the bulge. I set [presumably zero hour] following a 7-hour discussion with all the commanders; I signed the plan for eliminating the bulge. That would have led to a massacre, because we did not have before us either a canal to cross or a Bar-Lev line to storm. We had already proved ourselves in carrying out such actions. We had crossed with two armies; we had crossed all along 180 km--and the bulge did not need all these things; it would have been eliminated within a few hours. However, when the U.S. secretary of state came to me and I asked him about the U.S. position, it turned out that the U.S. position had not changed at all. I told him: I am going to eliminate the bulge. What is your position as the United States? He said: The Pentagon, which is the U.S. Army command, is still operating to this moment according to the old policy line--that is, rescuing Israel, and not only rescuing it.

You will recall that I agreed to the cease-fire 17 days after the battle. I did so because the United States had entered the battle. I declared then: I will not fight the United States and I am not prepared to destroy my country or my armed forces merely for personal glory or vanity. No, I will absolutely not fight a war of armies with the United States. Sinai does not provide me with such an opportunity. It has no woods or forests to enable me to wage guerrilla warfare. I will not fight a conventional war with the United States.

I asked Kissinger [sentence left incomplete]. He told me: We will enter [the battle] on the side of Israel. He later proposed a disengagement and the Israelis' withdrawal from the bulge to the Sinai. He asked me: Do you want battles and blood? I said: Never. I do not want battles and blood. I do not want one drop of blood of any of my sons to be spilled if I can arrive at the same result peacefully. We worked for the disengagement. As a result of the first disengagement, the Israelis quickly left the bulge. As a result of the second disengagement, they evacuated the passes and we got back our petroleum in Sinai.

I am giving this example because it has a precedent, enabling me to decide whether I could achieve our goals of liberation without a battle, something which I very strongly welcome. I am not a lover of bloodshed. I want the establishment of a just peace. I also want the liberation of the Arab territories occupied in 1967. If this can be done peacefully, then I welcome it. I will be speaking to you about this initiative, but I wanted to give this introduction so that we know what ground we are standing on.

Precisely as I told you, the Syrians asked for a cease-fire behind our back. I was likewise surprised when we said that we will send several delegations to the Geneva conference and they said no: It should be one delegation. We said that we agreed to send one delegation to facilitate the Palestinians' representation, but they turned back, saying: No. We will send several delegations. Naturally, the reason behind this emerged later. After the Tripoli conference [of the rejectionist states], the Syrian president visited the Arab states in the Arab Gulf and told them that it was not in the calculations of either Syria or the Soviet Union to go to Geneva. This was a maneuver. In any case, I came to the same conclusion even before he said this, because this is something strange and because, as I told you, it was indeed regrettable.

It was regrettable because Carter was in touch with me at the time, saying: Please settle the Arab disagreements among yourselves because the Arab disagreements among you are worse than the disagreement between you and Israel.

I began thinking. I think on the basis that we are free from complexes. We proved ourselves in the October war. The whole world acknowledged the bravery of the Egyptian fighter, both officer and soldier, and his proper use of weapons. We restored our confidence in ourselves and we also restored the confidence of the world in us. We restored the dignity of our Arab nation. The Arab nation assumed again its place as a sixth power in the world. All this was done as a result of your performance, my sons. Why should we have complexes? I have no complexes. I went to the parliament and said: If I can avoid the shedding of one drop of blood of any of my sons in the armed forces, be he an officer or soldier, I will be prepared to go to anywhere in this world, including the Knesset. They first considered the matter a political ploy. They believed that I was a politician who was maneuvering and saying things for publicity only and that I could not embark on such a measure. I said: Never. I really mean that I have no objection or reservation at all if it is possible to complete our battle of liberation by a diplomatic and political battle and with a peaceful solution which restores our full rights. I have no complexes and there is nothing to prevent me from implementing this.

This stage ended when an invitation was addressed to me to visit the Knesset and address the Knesset--Israeli parliament--members, the entire Israeli people and the entire world. You, my sons, followed what happened. If some Arabs are outbidding, then I refer them to the speech I made at the Knesset. This speech is available and there is an audio and video, television and radio, recording of it. No Arab leader has said more than I said in the Knesset. I want to add that none of these leaders can express matters the way I expressed them to the Knesset and to the entire world. [applause] I was clear. When we were in Jerusalem, I was very happy because of you. When I went there I spoke from a position of strength. I told them: I have come to the Knesset and I am facing you as an Israeli parliament and an Israeli people. Come; this is a statement of account.

In each step I made there, I thought of you because you cannot imagine the extent of the effect of your performance during the October battle on them. When I was here with you last year I said that we have restored our dignity, that our head has been raised very high and that we have actually exported division to Israel. What I saw there in Israel was only an admiration of you, your performance and your fighting. It was a boundless admiration. This admiration reached the extent that I found the Israeli command in a nervous state because the commander in chief here, Al-Jamasi, had ordered an exercise last autumn in reply to an Israeli exercise.

The Israeli command was in a state which I cannot describe to you. The defense minister came to me and said: Why do you want to attack us? I told him: Never. You carried out an exercise and the commander in chief asked my permission to answer you by staging an exercise also. It is our policy to answer you always. I approved the request. When the commander in chief realized the dimensions and clear aims of your exercise, he acted and asked my approval, which I granted. This is how much the people there respect the Egyptian soldier, officer and their performance.

After October and after November and after the people of Israel came out to me to express to me in the most splendid manner their need for peace--the peace I demand on the basis of restoring the full rights and a peace based on justice in the sense that all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the rights of the people of Palestine will be returned--I told them in return: Let the October war be the last war. You have a security problem and you want to feel reassured. We have no objection. We will discuss this problem with you, but the peace must be based on justice in the sense that the territories occupied in 1967 on all fronts must be returned and the Palestinian problem must be solved.

I came back home and after some time the Israeli prime minister asked to come here. I invited him to come here to Ismailia. We met on 25 December last year. At the first session we held here in Ismailia, the Israeli prime minister said: I want to tell you about the Israeli Cabinet's decision, which is: The borders between Israel and Egypt are the international borders and we have no claim to make. There is only the question of the settlements in northern Sinai which we would like to keep. Actually, I thought that this was a political bargaining method and that it was a negotiable stand.

When we say a negotiable stand, what do we mean? We mean that each would put forth many conditions so that when he makes concessions, he would reach the limit he wants. I said that this was a negotiating stand which he is stretching to the end. I told him here in Ismailia: Listen. I am sorry I will not agree to the relinquishment of one centimeter of Egyptian territory or to the keeping of one Israeli settlement.

Despite this, we agreed on that day to form two committees. The first is a Political Committee made up of the foreign ministers of both countries and the second a Military Committee made up of the defense ministers of both countries. I told him that the question of the presence of even one Israeli on the land of Sinai in a settlement or elsewhere is absolutely unacceptable. [applause] Despite this, I told him: Let us refer matters to the committees.

I said that this was a negotiating stand. Why? It is because the [Israeli] Cabinet said: Sinai is an Egyptian territory and the borders between us and you are the international borders with former Palestine. These are known international borders, and there is no scope for anyone to confuse them, and they are not subject to any doubt or discussions. Naturally, this is a clear matter. He said this but he raised the question of the settlements in order that we may agree to their continued presence. I told him I was sorry and I considered his stand as negotiable. I told him: Let us refer the matter to the Military Committee because the international borders between us are known, and there is no disagreement about them. We do not accept this but we will proceed with the process.

We then began discussing the question of Palestine because the question of Sinai was clear, as I have told you. If you refer to the audio and video recording of my speech to the Knesset, you will find me telling them: I have not come here to ask you to give me my land because my land is my property. I have not come to ask anything from you. This is my land but I have come to tell you that if you want peace, then let us proceed in such a manner.

Sinai was not a problem in the past, and I do not believe at all that it will be a problem in the next stage. The true problem, however, is the question of Palestine. Why? It is because we cannot establish peace without solving the problem of Palestine.

Israel might possibly reach agreements with Egypt, Syria and Jordan, but all such agreements will be futile if the Palestinian question is not solved, because peace cannot be established. I have declared in my initiative, as you heard me saying, and my present and future stand is that I am after peace and not after a separate solution in Sinai or elsewhere. Never. I want the peace which would give me the opportunity to surge forth in reconstructing the country and preparing the programs for rebuilding the armed forces and the country on exactly the same levels.

We disagreed on the problem of Palestine when we were here in Ismailia. The Israeli prime minister came with a plan which he called autonomy. This plan provided for some sort of autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip under which they would elect their municipal councils, but Israel would remain there. I told him: Naturally, I am sorry, because if we Arabs were to approve this, then we would be legalizing Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. I am sorry. You must leave the West Bank and Gaza because they are Arab territories and must be returned to their owners. We will never legalize their continued occupation by Israel.

We disagreed on this. Each of us declared his stand at the press conference which was held the next day. The Political and Military committees began their work. The Military Committee began its work here. The Israeli defense minister came here and met with Defense Minister al-Jamasi. Sinai was not the target, as I told you. Sinai does not constitute a problem to us, because as I have told you, we will not accept the presence of any Israeli settlement, colony or person on Egyptian territory after we sign the agreement. We will never accept this. This is clear and it does not constitute a problem. We refused the idea of an autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza sector under the continued presence of Israel. We refused this because, as I have told you, this is an Arab territory which must be returned to its owners, who will decide its fate in the way they want.

The Political and Military committees met, as I told you. The Military Committee did not have much work to do because the whole operation was one of a study of the stages of withdrawal and because, as I have told you now my sons, we do not agree to the discussion of the question of the borders. Had the Israeli prime minister broached this subject again, I would not have agreed to discuss the border question with him. I will never agree to a discussion on even one centimeter of my international borders.

He said at the beginning of the meeting: What is between us and you are the international borders. The Military Committee did not have much work to do because what was required of it was to agree on the stages of withdrawal. There was a tendency to make the first stage a long one extending to the east of Al-'Arish and to hand us Al-'Arish in the first stage. The line would then extend from east of Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad. The second stage would extend from the east of Al-'Arish and Ra's Muhammad to the international borders, which nobody is disputing and which the Israelis themselves have not disputed but officially told us that they recognize. This is why the Military Committee did not have much work, because the discussion at the Military Committee, as I told General al-Jamasi and as you heard me telling the world and as I am telling you now my sons, between us and Israel concerned the security operation.

After the final withdrawal, in the second stage, to our international borders, we will be prepared for the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the borders. We will be prepared next for the establishment of a zone with limited armaments. We will be prepared for the stationing of UN forces in the demilitarized zone. We will be prepared for the stationing of a UN force, not to include Israelis, in Sharm ash-Shaykh to insure navigation in the Suez Canal as was before 1967.

I told them: I have no objection to having the peace agreement stipulate that the Tiran Pass is an international pass. If you are satisfied with this, well and good, but if you are not satisfied, then I will have no objection to the stationing of a UN emergency force in Sharm ash-Shaykh as was before 1967. However, I will not accept the presence of one Israeli in the UN force or elsewhere.

This was the work of the Military Committee, but we could not carry it out before going to the Political Committee. Why? It is because I do not seek a separate solution in the Sinai ussue. I seek peace which cannot be established without solving the Palestinian problem. Therefore, we must first solve the Palestinian problem so that we may sign a peace agreement. Why? It is because, despite the foul language used by 'Arafat, the PLO and many others around them, or by the so-called rejectionist front, Egypt will never disavow its historical responsibility. They attacked us after the first and second disengagement agreements, and they are now attacking us because of the initiative. I saw 'Arafat after the second disengagement, and he came and apologized, saying: We are sorry and so on and so forth. I told him: Carry on the way you want because we do not care. However, be confident that although you are cursing and slandering Egypt, Egypt will not squander its historical responsibility or the Palestinian question, because this is the role of Egypt. [applause]

Almighty God has willed this for Egypt. He also willed that you should be its sons who will prove to the entire world that not Egypt alone but the entire Arab nation is the master of its will. This is the reason for the confidence the entire Arab nation has in you. Do not heed what the rejectionist fronts say. These fronts began hitting and rejecting each other and fighting among themselves. However, Egypt will remain above all this. It is the mother and the base as everybody admits. Every Arab knows Egypt's historical responsibility and also knows that we are not affected by foul language, curses and slanders, but that we will discharge Egypt's responsibility until the end, God willing.

We then came to the Political Committee. We agreed that the Military Committee would convene in Egypt and the Political Committee in Israel. The Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Kamil, U.S. Secretary of State Vance and UN delegate Siilasvud went to Jerusalem. The opening session was held and I followed it on television. While watching the opening session on television, I observed that the concept or the approach which Israel wanted us to follow was wrong. It was wrong from the start. Why? Dayan made the opening speech representing the host state. He made the opening speech. What attracted my attention when listening to this speech was this: He said: All of us want peace but in the course of negotiations each side must make small concessions so that we may meet halfway.

Such a talk is permissible when related to any problem in the world, but it is absolutely impermissible in relation to our problem. Why? Where would I meet him halfway?

Do I meet him halfway in Al 'Arish? This is my land. Even if I meet him at a distance of 10 percent away from Israel, this 10 percent is still my land. He is not bargaining with his land.

Had the problem been a disagreement between us and not the occupation of land, we would have agreed that each party to the disagreement should go halfway. But that we should meet halfway from the beginning would mean that I am relinquishing half of my rights. It would have been possible for me to accept meeting him halfway if we were to say: The occupied territory will be be left out of all discussions. Come, let us establish peace. State what you are prepared to offer and we will state what we are prepared to offer. But while occupying my land, you come and tell me let us meet halfway, the halfway mark will be Al 'Arish. What about what is behind Al 'Arish? Shall I leave it for him? No. The halfway point does not serve me or the Palestinians. We will not accept it on the Golan Heights or anywhere else. What we accept is that we keep the territory which was occupied in 1967 out of the entire problem and then sit and say: How will peace be established?

What are the guarantees that you will give me for my security, and what are the guarantees that you will be asking for your security, because security guarantees must be mutual? In the past four wars, three were started by Israel and we started the fourth. On this basis the process of security and guarantees must be mutual. If Israel asks for guarantees from the Arabs, the Arabs must also ask guarantees from Israel so that the process will be sound.

I heard Dayan's speech and was surprised: Such logic concerning any problem in the world is acceptable, but is unacceptable as far as our problem is concerned because halfway, two-thirds of the way, or a little way belongs to me; all of it is my land. How can I meet him halfway or two-thirds or one-third of the way and so on and so forth?

Later the Israeli prime minister tried to portray history according to his own point of view. Continuation with this approach meant that what Israel could not impose in 1967 when it was at the apex of triumph, it wanted to achieve in an amiable diplomatic manner.

[The Israeli prime minister said] we are now sitting together and each one of us should make some small concessions and meet halfway--this halfway would be arrived at at my own expense because it would affect my land. After the Israeli prime minister's statement, we drew up a statement and I summoned our Foreign Minister Muhammad Kamil to return immediately, because I did not want us to begin on a wrong footing and on something that would not achieve a peace based on justice or a peace based on an Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967.

President Carter contacted me on the same night. He was very disturbed because he was with us during the negotiations with Vance. I told him: The approach was basically wrong. I, and no one else, would absolutely not accept it. I told him: We are not saying that the initiative is finished. No. We are saying that the approach should be sound. I also told him: So that you will not think that we are putting an end to the question, I agree that the Military Committee should meet. The Military Committee met after that.

At a press conference with foreign correspondents, you heard me answer a question that there were elements and liaison officers here in Egypt as part of the Israeli delegation to the Military Committee--you heard me say that there is no such thing as liaison officers because liaison officers means that there is something between us. As you know, that there is a liaison officer means that something is between the two sides with which he is working. No, there is nothing between us; the military talks have been broken off; the political talks have been broken off until Israel changes its course.

I want to tell you something else. At the same press conference I said that War Minister al-Jamasi had sent something about this to the Israeli defense minister. Why? Because when the foreign minister met the week before with the People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee he was asked that question and was also asked about the usefulness of the presence of any member of the Military Committee [in Egypt]. I told Al-Jamasi: Tackle the question calmly and come to an understanding with the Israeli defense minister in this regard. Because as I had told you the main thing is that I want to prove my good will to the entire world. I wanted to prove that we did not say that the initiative is finished or that we have put an end to it at a time when the entire world is standing with us and after it had heard the complete truth about the issue for the first time in 30 years. All that Israel had built in 30 years ended with the initiative. The entire world, from America in the far West to Australia in the far East, is saying: Israel, you are wrong. The entire world is standing with us. [applause]

As you know me my sons, I am not nervous. As I have told you if there is a possibility for me to achieve my goals and those of my battle--the battle of liberation and the restoration of the land--by peaceful means and without the shedding of one drop of the blood of my sons, the men and officers, I will take advantage of it and will not need anything else. However, if this is in any way detrimental to my land or to Egypt's sovereignty, then I will not have it. I will then give you the order as I gave it to you in October, God willing, after we had let the entire world know. [applause]

The Israeli prime minister has gone to the United States twice. It is being said that he will be going there a third time as well. My contacts with President Carter are continuing, and we are continuously exchanging points of view. Regarding the initiative, the position can be summed up as follows: You are more entitled than any one else to know about it. The position can be summed up as follows: The initiative has not only placed Israel in its proper position before the world for the first time since its founding, no, it has done more. For the first time, the entire world knows the reality of the Arab issue, stands with us and is supporting us. Israel had a monopoly over the United States. You had heard me, my sons, tell you that that was part of Israel's strategy.

When I was making plans for the battle and when I was giving the strategic directives to Field Marshal Isma'il, God's mercy be on him--if you could ask him, but this will be disseminated in the documents that will be issued--you will find out that I had told Field Marshal Ahmad Isma'il, in the strategic directive, to use you to strike at the Israeli security theory. The Israeli security theory is based, among other things, on many factors. One basic factor is that Israel should be in a state enabling it to have a monopoly over the greatest power in the world and to keep that power away from the Arabs.

Israel's strategy about which I am talking to you is made up of more than five points. It is not necessary for me to talk about all these points. It is enough for me here to talk about one point only. It is the one which I had included in the strategic directive I had issued to Field Marshal Isma'il on the basis of which he was to plan and carry out your battle, my sons. I told him: Strike at the Israeli security theory so that Israel would realize that its army is not the invincible army.

Moreover, I believed that by striking at the security theory a new concept about us Arabs would prevail in the world. That is what happened. Things happened according to what I had planned in the basic strategy for the battle and as I had planned with Field Marshal Isma'il.

The United States today--it is not only the world, as I had told you, it is the entire world from the United States to Australia that is standing with us and condemning Israel and which has entrusted us with the battle. It was the Israeli monopoly over the United States that had made the United States assume a hostile attitude toward us.

According to the Israeli strategy, the United States is the greatest power in the world. Israel's monopoly over the United States had placed the United States in a state of constant hostility with the Arabs. Israel had done this as part of its strategy in order to achieve its objectives. This has ended with the initiative. The best example of this, my sons, is the planes deal, in which President Carter included Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel in one agreement and said: When I give weapons to one, I must give weapons to the other. On this basis, Congress approved 50 F-5E planes for us. [applause]

I am not concerned about the type of planes or the number of planes that will arrive. What concerns me is the principle: It is that Israel has no longer a monopoly over the United States and that the U.S. policy is no longer Israel's policy in the area. This is what Israel had relied on. It had always relied on the United States up to Nixon's time. I have dealt with three U.S. presidents: Nixon, Ford and Carter. Up to Nixon and before him, up to Johnson, Israel had a free hand in the area. This meant that in any settlement with the Arabs, Israel could do what it wanted with the Arabs because the United States, which is behind it, would not argue.

Nixon was followed by Ford, and then Carter came. He did away with the monopoly because the United States has a policy and interests that are definitely different from those of Israel. Basically the Israeli interests are not necessarily those of the United States.

This is the great significance behind it, as I am telling you. The significance does not lie in the type or number of aircraft. As you know, we have Mirages and the markets of the whole world are open to us.

On this occasion I greet your brothers in the air force on your behalf and on behalf of your people because the aim of the Soviet embargo was to have all our planes grounded or turned into scrap metal. We have not received spare parts or engines for years, and the embargo is still in force up to this day. Despite all this, the air force is carrying out its task. The planes are in the air. On 6 October last year [during the military parade] you saw the Soviet planes fly past before the Western planes. The credit for this goes to the efforts of our sons, your brothers in the air force. [applause]

As for the present situation with regard to the peace initiative, some are saying that it has failed. When the whole world, even NATO, stands up as a result of the initiative and tells Israel: Stop where you are. You are wrong. Leave all the land occupied in 1967, including the West Bank and the Gaza sector, and the Palestinians should attain their rights--if this is the attitude of the entire world, then how could the initiative have failed? For a long time we had looked for a single state to stand on our side, but now the entire world is on our side. This is also the case with regard to the monopoly concept about which I have spoken to you and which is part of the Israeli security concept. The initiative comes up with something new every day.

Those who think superficially and are nervous say that Israel has not responded to the initiative for 6 or 7 months now and therefore everything is over. No. The problem is bigger than this. It is a 30-year-old problem, since the establishment of Israel and even before this. It is a very old problem. No. The initiative has not failed. As far as we are concerned the initiative has not come to an end. As you heard me announce my stand at the recent press conference, I said that our hearts and minds are open to any new elements from Israel. As for the old elements, no. We suspended the meetings of the two committees and all contacts because of these old elements. Why? Because they are unacceptable. We are prepared to discuss any new elements in order to build peace and with the spirit of what I have always said--that we are prepared to live and build peace in this area and build neighborly relations, but this should never be at the expense of land or of sovereignty. We are prepared to give Israel security and peace, but we are not prepared to give it any part of the land or of our sovereignty. This is our present stand. [applause]

The initiative was the first point. The second point about which I want to talk to you is the recent referendum, so that you will keep abreast of what is taking place in your country.

My sons, I remember that on 5 June last year I told you verbatim: While I am meeting with you today, I thank God that everyone in our country stands with his head high. We have done away with defeat forever, thank God, and we are now turning our attention to a new structure. Such a structure, as I told you, depends on the Egyptian man. Therefore, the work to build democracy and freedom and to define the concept of socialism is vital. This is what is being accomplished today. That was on the same day last year. This is what is being accomplished today. Our socialism is a democratic socialism--that is, it is not detached from democracy at all. In other words, it does not crush the individual for the sake of the whole, as they used to say in the past. I continued by saying that socialism is for the sake of building the man, the family and subsequently the entire nation.

You have perhaps heard about the incidents of 18 and 19 January last year. We are suffering from an economic crisis. This is nothing new. Many big states in this world are suffering more than what we are now suffering. These states, which were empires, are now suffering more than what we are suffering.

In March 1967 I spoke in the People's Assembly when we set up platforms so that democracy would be based on multiplicity of views and parties instead of on one opinion and one party.

Speaking at the People's Assembly in March 1976, I warned that nobody must exploit the economic crisis we are suffering from because it is the easiest thing for any person to exploit this suffering. What I am saying now is exactly the same thing I said on 5 June last year. I added: We have housing, communications and services problems. These problems are not 1, 2 or 5 years old. These problems have been accumulating since the early 1960's. It is very easy to stir up the people by exploiting this difficult situation. We are all working to end this situation. It is easy for a person to exploit this difficult situation to stir up rancor and hatred and to stir up the basest human instincts in the heart of man. I said this on 5 June last year.

Another thing which I must repeat is that at the end of my speech I said: I advise those who believe that the practicing of party activities is nothing more than a maneuver, an attempt to cast doubts by following the old method which was pursued before 1952, an attempt to build personal glory or an attempt to seize opportunities--I advise them from this place and tell them that in view of what is being accomplished now and in view of the freedom, dignity and prestige which every Egyptian enjoys, every Egyptian rejects this. In other words, every Egyptian rejects the old way or practicing party activities--maneuvers, attempts to cast doubts by following the old method which was pursued before 1952 or attempts to build personal glory. I said all this when I met with you on 5 June last year, and it is printed in the papers.

Just as I told you here before, we will not go back on democracy. We will not return to the one-party system. We will never return to the previous measures--custodianship, detention camps and confiscation. The detention camps were closed in 1971 and will remain closed forever. This, at least, will be the position as far as I am concerned and as long as I am in office. The measures have ended for good. Any future measure will be adopted in accordance with the constitution and in a democratic manner.

I warned against the maneuvers and the pre-1952 method a year ago. This warning was addressed to the New Al-Wafd Party, which had just emerged at that time. I warned the left against the 18 and 19 January [1977] scandal. The leftists, regrettably, and Moscow Radio are the only ones in the whole world who continue to call this scandal a popular uprising. I also warned against the attempt to build personal glories from this place here on 5 June last year. The New Al-Wafd Party dissolved itself only 10 days ago. Why? The leader of this party wanted to build personal glory and settle his accounts with the 23 July Revolution. He also wanted Egypt to become again a farm for the pashas and the highborn and democracy, freedom and the government to be their property. In last week's referendum the people decided that none of those who corrupted the political life before the 23 July Revolution will return once more under any slogan to exploit the democratic atmosphere. When the people decided this, the party dissolved itself. This alone is a sufficient explanation. It means that the party was merely one person. This was the situation before 23 July and this is what prompted our action 26 years ago, my sons. Many of you were then beginning your life in elementary schools. We are now the veterans. I personally announced the first proclamation of the 23 July Revolution 26 years ago. Last year, after 25 years, I announced the handing over of the revolution from revolutionary legitimacy to the constitutional legitimacy. [applause] I thank God, who gave me life to bring about the two occasions. [applause]

I do not want to take up a lot of your time, but I want to tell you about the present situation and the future. Tomorrow, I will speak in detail, God willing, to the 3d Army. I will speak about the initiative. Tomorrow, I will explain in detail, God willing, the political situation, because you must experience all the details with your people and your people must experience them with you.

The people said "no" in the referendum to three forces. They said no to the Marxists of 18 and 19 January, who want to exploit every incident and every occasion. These Marxists issued their own journal without obtaining permission from anybody. During the era of the king, of the parties, of the highborn and of the democracy of this time, it was necessary to obtain permits from the Publications Department and the Interior Ministry to issue a newspaper in Egypt. It was a long process which required the obtaining of a license.

Because we are practicing democracy and implementing the supremacy of the law, the parties law issued by the People's Assembly provided for each party to have the right to issue a newspaper. The leftist party got permission from nobody when it printed and circulated its journal. It would have been able to go on printing and circulating this journal had it not been for the fact that we referred the last two editions to the court and the judge banned its circulation. This was not a measure which I myself adopted. I could have adopted this measure. This is not a problem for me but we will not go back on the security and safety of each citizen. The leftists came out with their newspaper. This newspaper was a continuation of the rotten line of the past.

What is regrettable, and I say this to you, my sons, very frankly, is that the Marxist groups have dominated the leftist party. These Marxists have, regrettably, grown up under the sponsorship of the Soviet Union.

You will recall that Israel occupied southern Lebanon in the wake of the Palestinian bus operation in Tel Aviv. You have heard and read about this. At the time I was in continuous contact with Carter over a 24-hour period. For the first time in U.S. history since the establishment of Israel, Carter drew up an American draft resolution demanding that Israel withdraw immediately from southern Lebanon and also demanding that an emergency force be formed within 24 hours. The resolution was sent to the Security Council, which approved it unanimously. This was an American resolution demanding immediate Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the formation of a UN emergency force within 24 hours. The decision was implemented. [applause] Do you know what happened? The Soviets--in their capacity as a Security Council member with a veto right--abstained and let Czechoslovakia, which rotates in their orbit and which is a member of their eastern bloc, as you know, to [word indistinct] with them at the Security Council. The Security Council unanimously approved the American resolution calling for Israel's immediate withdrawal and for the formation of an emergency force within 24 hours. The entire Security Council, which is composed of 15 members, approved the decision. The only exceptions were the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

This is a regrettable thing. The Soviet Union said "no" because it was an American resolution and not its own which called for immediate withdrawal and the formation of an emergency force in 24 hours.

This is the blame I put on our sons the Marxists here. They grew up in the laps of the Soviet Union. The peace initiative is not a peace initiative to them because Moscow cursed us and said that this is not a peace initiative. In their eyes the peace initiative is not a peace initiative. However, the matter was different when Kosygin spoke to Murad Ghalib, our ambassador in Moscow, when I was in Moscow in 1972. Murad Ghalib left after the initiative. He resigned and is now living in the country. Soviet Premier Kosygin told our ambassador: Go and see President as-Sadat, who is here with us. I was there in 1972 before the battle. He told our ambassador: Go and tell President as-Sadat that we will bring Golda Meir to Tashkent and let him meet with her and settle the matter. You know, my sons, that such a meeting on my part in 1972 before our battle would have meant my surrender. Our ambassador told Kosygin: Beware of mentioning this matter to As-Sadat because he will blow up at once. Indeed, he did not dare to speak to me. [applause]

After our battle in 1973, which all the world admired, I went from a position of strength not to Tashkent but to the Knesset to address the Israeli people and deputies. My speech is, as I said, on tape and videotape. No outbidder can match it in strength and violence.

The Soviet Union does not consider my visit to Jerusalem as a peace initiative. If I had gone to Tashkent while we were still defeated--and this would have been tantamount to surrender--the Soviet Union would have considered this as a peace initiative. I went to Jerusalem as a result of an Egyptian decision. The Soviets did not tell me. The Americans did not tell me. No one told me. Why? Because, as I told you, the real purpose of my initiative is that if I can achieve something through peace, there is no need for me to fight. Why should I allow my people and sons to be killed? Fighting is not my hobby.

As long as I can achieve something through peace, there is no need for a battle. These are precisely the aims of our battle. You know about the passes. Our aim in the first stage of our battle was to recover the passes in view of our limited weapons. The second stage of the battle was achieved through the second disengagement agreement without fighting. Was it necessary for me to fight to get the passes and the oilfields? If I can prevent my sons from entering a battle and dying and at the same time achieve my aims, why should I not do this?

Up to this day the Soviet Union is attacking my peace initiative. Worse than that, when the United States agreed to sell 50 F-5E planes to Egypt--and as I told you, this U.S. decision will have far-reaching effects for generations to come--the Soviet Union got upset and accused the United States of leading a campaign against peace to escalate the situation in the Middle East.

When the Soviet Union wants to impose conditions on its arms supplies to us, it does not think there is anything wrong with that. However, when the United States says: Yes, Egypt has the right to defend itself, and as friends we must sell it arms and not impose an embargo against it as others are doing, then the Soviet Union says this is against peace.

Regrettably, yesterday the leftists held a press conference and invited foreign correspondents and the Soviet and East Bloc correspondents but not Egyptian correspondents.

I am telling you frankly, my sons--and God willing I will spell out the details before the 3d Army tomorrow--the people have made their decision against three elements which we must exclude from the course of democracy.

The first element is represented by the Marxists, who are controlling the left. They must be excluded if we are to avoid the bloody struggle which they want to start. Through their newspaper and their method they are inciting one class against another. If we allow this to continue, we will wake up one day to the sight of massacres and people eating each other. This is the first element which must be excluded from the democratic march, according to the people's decision.

The second element is represented by those about whom I spoke to you a year ago before anything has happened. These are the ones who want to build personal glory by old methods. What are these old methods? These methods involve seeking power for the sake of power. To achieve this end, they are ready to cast doubt on everything--all the state officials are thieves, all the state officials are bad. You will hear details from me, God willing, tomorrow.

Those who belong to the period before 23 July 1952 and who follow the pre-23 July methods must be excluded, along with the Marxists, from our march and democratic course. [applause]

The third element is represented by the centers of power who became corrupt after 23 July. We must be fair with ourselves and with our people. We have no grudges against those who were corrupt before 1952. However, if we are to exclude from the democratic course those who were corrupt before 1952, we must also exclude those who became corrupt after 1952--the centers of power and those who insulted human dignity, whether in the detention camps or through other methods.

In the referendum the people decreed that these three elements should not participate with us in our exercise of democracy.

My sons, I tell you very frankly that there will be no going back at all in any way. There is no place for those who corrupted political and party life before 1952 and who were engaged in politics just for the sake of building up their personal glory. All this has ended.

We will not accept, as you have heard, having the communists continue to control the leftist organization. Nor will we accept having any communist hold a key state post in information or other fields. We will not stop them from making a living. However, they will hold absolutely no key posts in information and other fields. [applause]

The third element, as I told you, is represented by the centers of power and those who became corrupt and insulted human dignity after 23 July 1952. We are fair with ourselves. We do not strike out at one group at the expense of another group.

We say to every one who opposes our new democratic course and who is corrupt: Stand aside away from our democratic march.

After this my sons, there will be absolutely no going back on democracy. There will be no going back on the multiparty system. There will be no going back on the supremacy of the law. There will be absolutely no opening of detention camps, no custodianship, no liquidations. Every one must be aware of the following: The referendum is a sign from the people indicating that there must be an ethical commitment.

The people have forgotten that there is something called ethics, that there is something called shame and that there is something called the homeland and the national borders. I am not speaking about our people but about the elements. In the referendum we told them to go back to ethics, to go back to recognizing what is shameful, to go back to understanding the land and the soil from which you have sprung, to go back to the personal Egyptian values. These values include strength of character, faith, firmness, pride, patience and the exalted positions which we have enjoyed for thousands of years, not only in this area but in the entire world.

In the referendum we told this small minority: Go back because we are concerned to keep the course of democracy clean. [applause] However, we shall bring anyone who obstructs this course before the people. We will not resort to martial law or, as I have told you, to any other measures. Each group must provide a complete statement on anything committed by any of its members. If that group does not bring this member to account for his actions before the entire people, we shall bring him to account because we work in the light and not in the darkness. The decisions which we will take will be taken in public and not in secret. We work in a democracy, under the constitution and according to all that makes life in the land of Egypt honorable, strong and free from all the filth of the past. We will complete our march, God willing. I pray to God Almighty to grant you success my sons, so you can accomplish the battles of liberation and construction. God grant you success and peace be with you.

AL-AHRAM Comments

NC080800Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 8 Jun 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The main theme of Cairo newspaper commentaries today is the remark contained in President as-Sadat's speech to the commanders and soldiers of the 2d Field Army in Ismailia. President as-Sadat affirmed that if Israel persists in its indifferent and obstructive stand toward the peace initiative, Egypt will complete the battle of liberation, and its soldiers will receive the same orders they received in October 1973.

In its comment on this subject, the newspaper AL-AHRAM affirms that this statement has dispersed all the doubts which Israel is trying to sow in the world about the prospects of the peace efforts.

AL-AHRAM says that President as-Sadat has thus replied to voices rising in Israel and elsewhere about Israel's readiness to conclude a bilateral agreement with Egypt now that the initiative has failed. As-Sadat's statement has also come at a time when Israel's leaders are deliberately obscuring the situation and are delaying responding to the requests from the U.S. administration for Israel to define its stand on specific points.

Discussing the motives and reasons which prompted As-Sadat to make his statement, AL-AHRAM says that for some weeks Israel has been trying to cover up its stands, which are obstructing the peace efforts. It has been doing this by seeking a resumption of the political and military talks which Egypt has decided to suspend and by blaming Egypt for the obstruction of these efforts.

AL-AHRAM says: However, Egypt's clear stand in this direction is no longer a secret to Israel or to those in the Arab world who like to cast doubt.

Egypt will not resume these talks unless Israel presents new and acceptable elements. These elements must not contain any of the archaic Israeli concepts, whether in regard to the possibility of a separate solution or in regard to the Palestinian issue or in regard to the desire both to retain the territory and to have peace.

Undoubtedly, the tendency on the part of the United States and the EEC states to submit new peace initiatives is an indication that the patience of these states toward Israel's delaying tactics is about to run out.

CAIRO RADIO ANALYZES CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

NC071806Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 78 NC

[Ibrahim Taha analysis of speech delivered by U.S. President Carter in Annapolis on 7 June]

[Text] The speech which President Carter delivered less than 30 minutes ago at the graduation of U.S. Naval officers not only reflects the deterioration that has occurred in U S.-Soviet relations in the past few weeks, but it also reflects the increasing interest the U.S. President is showing in the African Continent.

Relations between Moscow and Washington deteriorated recently because the U.S. officials had accused the Soviet Union of intervening in Zaire. The Soviet Union strongly denied this. Moreover, the second agreement on limiting strategic weapons, which was expected to be reached between the two countries during the UN General Assembly's current session on disarmament, is no longer an easy matter, as had been expected, because each side is insisting on its stand.

There is another reason that is less important: the Soviet Union's insistence to go ahead with the trial of the supporters of human rights--a matter that is denounced by the U.S. Government.

As for President Carter's increasing interest in Africa, it reflects the importance of the continent as a principal source of many types of raw materials, particularly oil and natural gas. It also reflects the increasing anxiety in the United States over the Soviet penetration into Africa. There is another reason as far as President Carter personally is concerned. This reason is his interest in the votes of the U.S. black citizens who were instrumental in his winning the presidency and most of whom originally came from Africa.

The importance of the speech President Carter delivered this afternoon lies in its tone. The speech followed a middle course between the violent tone his adviser on national security affairs, Brzezinski, had used when he frankly accused the Soviet Union of violating the provisions of detente between the two countries by interfering in Africa, and the appeasement method the U.S. State Department and the U.S. permanent UN delegate, Andrew Young, had used. It is this that has perhaps prompted President Carter to have all his aides share in drafting the speech. He had the secretaries of state and defense, his adviser on national security affairs and the U.S. permanent delegate to the United Nations share in drafting the speech. This was an attempt by him to refute the rumors spread recently about the existence of differences between the U.S. Government and Vance on the way in which the Soviet interference in Africa should be confronted.

ORDER CONFISCATING AL-AHALI NEWSPAPER RESCINDED

NC071758Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 7 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 June--The South Cairo Court has decided to rescind the order confiscating the 19th edition of the newspaper AL-AHALI published on 7 June 1978 and to release the impounded copies.

The court met under Counselor Anwar Abu (?Salma) this morning and heard the prosecution representative and the plea of the defense.

SOCIALIST LIBERAL LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

NC071905Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1616 GMT 7 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 June--Mustafa Kamil Murad, the leader of the Socialist Liberal Party [SLP], has said that the dissolved New Al-Wafd Party had a strange way of practicing democracy. It had concentrated its movements and activities on casting doubt on the achievements of the 23 July Revolution and had attempted to defame its leadership and exaggerate its mistakes.

In a press conference he held at noon today, Murad said that the method of opposition which the New Al-Wafd Party had followed was very remote from the simplest principles of democracy. Murad said that throughout its entire existence the New Al-Wafd Party had not advanced any constructive policies or solutions to the people's problems.

Murad touched upon the attitude of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG]. He said that the NPUG Party had concentrated its propaganda on inciting the masses, exploiting their suffering and instigating an extensive ideological terrorization campaign against private capitalism and Arab and foreign investment so as to arouse the people's feelings against the economic liberalization policy.

Murad said that the AL-AHALI newspaper was a living example of the Marxist methods of rousing the masses, exaggerating mistakes, instigating the people to doubt all their leaderships and disproving their honesty.

Murad accused the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt of exercising pressure on the SLP deputies and of rejecting the democratic dialog to which the SLP leader had invited all the leaders of the political parties in Egypt so as to discuss the people's problems.

Murad stressed that the SLP will not dissolve or freeze itself as the New Al-Wafd Party had done, because such an action is divorced from the democratic struggle which all the parties must wage.

At the end of his press conference Murad pointed out that the exercise of democracy under the party system is still in its early stages, and we must not be afraid of mistakes but must analyze them so that the deep aspects of the democratic practice under the party system will be revealed to us.

AL-AHRAR DISCUSSES ROLE OF SOCIALIST PROSECUTOR

LD071732Y Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 5 Jun 78 p 12 LD

[Unattributed article: "The Socialist Prosecutor: A Post Without Law"]

[Excerpts] This post was created following the May 1971 corrective revolution, in accordance with the policy of President Anwar as-Sadat, regarding the rule of the law, so that there would be an authority representing the people in preserving their socialist gains and bringing to account whoever tried to tamper with public funds or make illicit profits.

The September 1971 Permanent Constitution, Article 179, defines the prerogatives and role of the socialist prosecutor as follows: The socialist prosecutor will be responsible for taking steps that will insure the rights of the people, the safety of society and its political regime, preserve socialist gains, and comply with socialist behavior. The law defines other prerogatives of the socialist prosecutor and makes him subject to control by the People's Assembly.

If we translate this article into simple words, we find that the socialist prosecutor is the attorney of the people and the defender of the people's right; his duty is to defend the people's funds, freedom and beliefs and help any wronged party, be it an individual or a group.

The man occupying this post in Egypt at present is Minister Anwar Habib. When he was the prosecutor in the case of the assassination of Amin 'Uthman, in which Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil were among the accused, Anwar Habib adopted an honest stand.

We can compare the functions of the socialist prosecutor in our country with that of the ombudsman in Sweden, with the difference in the economic and political conditions. The ombudsman in Sweden watches the correct application of the law and adherence to freedom of individuals and to the rule of the law and insures that no administrative or political official exceeds his powers beyond the law.

Following the promulgation of the 1971 Constitution, Article 179 defines the powers and role of the socialist prosecutors. A law should have been promulgated defining the duties and responsibilities of this post and its relationship with the judiciary and legislative bodies.

Indeed a draft law was drawn up in this regard but it was lost in the maze of the People's Assembly. Some 7 years have now passed since this post was created, and the socialist prosecutor has been performing his functions without a law and only on the basis of interpretations of the spirit of the constitution. Sometimes this has led to overlapping in the functions of the socialist prosecutor and the Department of Public Prosecution. The boundaries and lines have not been defined, which has given rise to many complaints about duplications and the clash and intermingling of powers, all of which lead to delay in dealing with cases.

For the sake of public interest we must expedite the issuing of a law concerning the socialist prosecutor which should provide that investigations carried out by the socialist prosecutor should be argued before the courts and endorsed by the public prosecution. This is necessary for more than one reason:

First, despite the fact that 7 years have passed since this post was created, it is still new to our political system and must therefore be provided with the means that enable it to achieve its purpose.

Second, the prerogatives of the socialist prosecutor have become wide-ranging and serious. This calls for a clear and specific codification of its tasks, the method of carrying out such tasks and the way a socialist prosecutor is appointed, whether by election or appointment, so that we will achieve the desired results from this post.

PARIS JOURNAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAQ

LD071606Y Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI in Arabic 3 Jun 78 p 8 LD

[Excerpts] Baghdad--by 'Ali Hasim--The Iraqi newspaper AR-RASID has never been an authority on what is happening in Iraq, nor has its publisher and managing editor, 'Abd al-Latif al-Fukayki, ever been a noted commentator with close ties to the authorities, nor has its chief editor, Mrs 'Aliyah Mamduh, ever been watched with interest by commentators and those who follow developments in Iraq.

For the first time since it was first published some 10 years ago, AR-RASID has become an object of interest for local and foreign observers in the Iraqi capital due to the fact that its recent issue was devoted to replying to the "Political Report Issued by the Plenary Meeting of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee." The paper published on four pages a detailed analysis and response to the communist report.

The first thing to be noted about what has happened and is happening in Baghdad is that the ruling Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has not commented on the communist report--not out of fear or as an evasion, but for a reason known to those who know the nature of the party leading the revolution in Iraq and the mentality of its leaders.

The Ba'th Party avoids answering criticism from any domestic side. It feels and acts like a national authority that does not get involved in public dialog except within the framework of the National Progressive Front, which, in addition to the Ba'th Party, includes the communists, nationalist Kurds, and some nationalist elements (Arab nationalists and Nasirites) provided they are "progressive."

The answer to the communist report has not come in the Ba'th Party organ ATH-THAWRAH or in the state organ AL-JUMHURIYAH, but rather in AR-RASID, which is not a Ba'thist paper even though it echoes what the authorities want and what ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMMURIYA say--no more and no less.

The author of the article is neither Al-Fukayki nor Mrs Mamduh. The writer, as AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI understands it, is Tariq 'Aziz, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, member of the Revolution Command Council, and former minister of information.

The style of the answer, according to those in a position to know, is that of Tariq 'Aziz, and the background and information contained in the answer could only be provided by a prominent party member and a politician with knowledge of domestic, Arab and international affairs. Moreover, for some time 'Aziz was the chief editor of the party paper ATH-THAWRAH and its editorial writer.

Those following the situation in Iraq feel that the relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Iraqi Communist Party had never been better than they have been at present, but that what has happened today was bound to happen. We have often pointed out in AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI that Baghdad is not the place for a honeymoon.

What has been published in AR-RASID is regarded by some quarters as reflecting a situation that has come to a head, even though it is actually something normal and a daily occurrence in Iraq, judging from small incidents that are not reported in the press but are sensed from officials and diplomats in Baghdad.

It appears that in attempting to judge matters, certain quarters, even though unintentionally, have been prompted to expect the occurrence of certain developments, including the threat of a break in relations between Baghdad and Moscow. But this cannot happen--not in the near future, at least--for reasons that we will explain later. Also, these quarters claim that scores of communists have been executed or dismissed from their jobs, although the "execution" of communists in Iraq requires certain conditions to be fulfilled. Allies cannot be executed just like that. We will explain this later.

The sudden attack in the commentary on Ba'thist-Communist-Soviet relations has been explained by an Iraqi official as coming "not out of love for us but out of hatred for the Soviet Union."

The growing rift in Iraqi-Soviet relations and in relations with the communists goes back to the mutiny which Mustafa Barzani has led since the 1958 revolution and which came to a head with the Ba'th Party in 1973 and developed in 1974 into a general armed insurrection in the northern part of the country.

After the page of fighting in the north was finished, a new page of developments in the Arab world was opened. There has been more than one disagreement between Moscow and Baghdad over peaceful solutions. While Moscow favors Geneva and supports President Hafiz al-Asad, Baghdad is against Geneva and supports a war of popular liberation; but this disagreement has not led to a break.

When implementation of the 5-year development plan began and Soviet technology or the technology of the socialist countries could no longer cope with the multitude of projects in Iraq, for which the Iraqis pay in cash and in hard currency, Baghdad turned toward Western technology.

Nevertheless, what links Iraq and the Soviet Union is not just companionship on the same road, but rather deepening strategic relations. The position of the Soviet and Iraqi leaders on this is clear--strategic relations that will not be broken regardless of whatever difficulties arise.

Iraq's Arab policy is quite clear, although the Soviets have adopted a policy that does not agree with it. Iraq adheres to Arab national rights, regardless of the difficulties. While going along with the Soviet Union internationally in opposing imperialism and Zionism, it supports world liberation movements; but there is a misunderstanding with the Soviet Union over the question of the Ogaden and Eritrea.

Iraq has made Moscow understand that its interference in any Iraqi domestic or pan-Arab affair is unacceptable and that it cannot foster Iraqi communists who must be subject to Iraqi laws and to the authority of the revolution as represented by the Ba'th Party Command.

The Soviets have often tried to violate such concepts, but have been opposed. Their latest setback was when they were forced to leave the building housing their embassy, which is close to the Presidential Palace--and thus they know their limits. Therefore, there is no question of talking about a break in relations between Baghdad and Moscow as long as the Soviets are Soviets and the Ba'thists are Ba'thists, and as long as the Ba'th Party rules Iraq.

The communists, despite their adherence to Moscow and its policies, have felt recently that they have no role to play in Iraq except to form a party, to write articles and to exchange telegrams with the Ba'th Party on national occasions. Moscow can do nothing for them. Like other parties, they have some ministers in the government, but they only implement what is planned by the Ba'thist Revolution Command Council.

What are the things that a communist is banned from doing?

A communist can write an article demanding the paving of a road or the reclaiming of land, but he cannot infiltrate the ranks of the Ba'th Party, for such an action is punished by death. He cannot infiltrate the ranks of the armed forces, for this will also be punished by death. He cannot infiltrate the ranks of the security forces (police, public security, intelligence) for this, too, is punishable by death.

If this is the situation of the communists in Iraq, then the "Political Report Issued by the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party" was not fair in that it was not an attempt to deal with the situation of the communists in Iraq as much as it was an Iraqi communist attempt to apply Soviet theories to Baghdad, Al-Hillah, Basra and Kirkuk.

ARAB ECONOMIC COUNCIL APPROVES DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

JN071415Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 June--The Arab Economic Unity Council, which is currently meeting here on the ministerial level, held a session today and approved several draft resolutions submitted by the council's secretary general, Dr Fakhri Qadduri.

The council approved the project submitted by the deputy representatives committee, which includes a long-term and multifaceted commercial agreement that provides for freedom of movement of Arab commodities within the restrictions defined by the Arab common market agreement. The project also includes the adoption of a new form for the certificate of origin in the export operations which take place among the countries of the Arab common market.

Following a discussion of the experiment of transferring Egyptian peasants to Iraq, the council decided to conduct further studies on this pioneering experiment in order to reach conclusions which may support the project as well as provide a means to evaluate it, considering it to be an important initiative in the transfer of the Arab technical labor force.

The council decided to postpone the establishment of the Arab company for industrial investments, to which Iraq has so far contributed 24 million Iraqi dinars of its [planned] total capital of 150 million dinars.

PDRY Finance Minister Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah then pointed out that the issue of the foreign labor force should not be ignored and said that the movement of this force in the Arab homeland without restrictions is a serious phenomenon that could affect the future of the Arab nation, especially when we know that imperialism is threatening to occupy the sources of Arab oil. This labor force, he said, could be part of this serious plan.

PEASANT, YOUTH DELEGATIONS LEAVE ON MOSCOW VISIT

JN070745Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 June--A peasant delegation under 'Uthman Rumayd, deputy chairman of the General Federation of Peasant Cooperative Societies, left Baghdad for Moscow this morning on a week-long visit to the Soviet Union. While in the Soviet Union, the delegation will acquaint itself with new agricultural experiments. It will also hold talks on consolidating agricultural cooperation between the two federations.

Another delegation representing the General Federation of Iraqi Youth under Nuhad Naji, member of the federation's Executive Bureau, also left for Moscow today on a week-long visit to the Soviet Union. During the visit, the delegation will hold talks on strengthening relations between youth movements in the two countries.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON IRAQI MINISTER'S FINLAND VISIT

JN040812Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 June--Iraq and Finland have affirmed that their political relations are extremely cordial and provide a good framework for promoting economic and industrial cooperation between them. In a press statement issued here today at the end of the visit to Finland by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, the two sides noted that there is a vast unexploited potential for developing and diversifying trade between the two countries. The two sides also agreed to raise the joint Iraqi-Finnish committee to the ministerial level and decided to hold the committee's next session in September.

The press statement points out that the two sides found vast possibilities for developing economic and technical cooperation in the engineering, construction, petroleum, petrochemical, health, forestry, and agricultural domains, all of which will receive special attention. The statement stresses that during the visit, the Iraqi trade minister discussed exchanges of experts, vocational training and university scholarships. The Finnish side presented, in this connection, a draft agreement for future cooperation. It was agreed that the draft agreement will be studied in detail during the coming session of the joint Iraqi-Finnish committee.

During his 5-day visit to Finland, the trade minister held talks with the Finnish prime minister and the ministers of agriculture, forestry, foreign affairs, trade, and industry.

The statement says a spirit of friendship dominated the discussions which are described as comprehensive and constructive.

The statement says Hasan 'Ali invited the Finnish minister of trade and industry to visit Baghdad during the period of the Baghdad International Fair in October. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

TANZANIAN MINISTER OF STATE LEAVES BAGHDAD

JN031728Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad 3 June--Abdullah Natepe, Tanzanian minister of state for the President's Office and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this evening after a 2-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, Natepe handed a message to Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf from Tanzanian First Vice President Mwinyi Aboud Jumbe on relations between the two countries.

AMMAN RADIO DISCUSSES SUDANESE PRESIDENT NUMAYRI'S VISIT

JN071853Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Today's Talk]

[Text] Yesterday a meeting of solidarity was held between His Majesty King Husayn and Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri who is currently on the second leg of his tour of Arab capitals in search of the common denominator on which Arab solidarity can be rebuilt.

Despite the fact that the Sudanese president brought nothing new in view of Jordan's constant and declared stand toward current Arab relations and the way they should be in the future, this visit to Jordan gave President Numayri the opportunity to get acquainted with the political and military situations on the longest line of confrontation with the Zionist enemy. It is a fact that our military capabilities have not reached the point where we can guard more than 600 km in the confrontation with Israel and that these capabilities are no match for Israel's military capabilities. Jordan realizes, more than others, the dimensions of this situation and the alarming military imbalance, while keeping in mind that Jordan is the gateway to Arab wealth. Through its steadfastness and insistence on Arab rights, Jordan has been the strong fortress which has prevented the enemy from reaching this wealth for the past three decades.

Despite our complete realization that political positions must stem from the very essence of the intrinsic power of any nation, present Arab policies are not based on any sound foundation, particularly since they lack the intrinsic power capable of giving them freedom of action and movement as well as the freedom of maneuver regarding various options and alternatives. Current Arab conditions are in a state of maximum weakness, negativism and division, thereby giving the Arabs no recourse but the political option. The results which will stem from this option cannot serve the Arab cause and the future of Arab existence.

The Sudanese president undoubtedly understands all these facts through his short visit to Jordan. He also realizes that the current Arab situation cannot continue, particularly if the Arabs want their words to be heard in today's world. Israel, which is still upholding the policy of the fait accompli and is acting according to this policy, built its strategy regarding peace on the fact that the Arabs are weak and incapable of developing an intrinsic power to confront the Zionist aggression.

Therefore, we believe that President Numayri realizes that there is a clear contradiction between Arab reality and its needs, on the one hand, and between Israel's reality and its expansionist and colonialist ambitions in the occupied Arab areas, on the other.

In all honesty and truthfulness, we hope that the efforts of the chairman of the Arab solidarity committee will be crowned with success and that our nation will be able to overcome division and differences, deal with realities and understand the nature of the Arab-Israeli dispute. We hope this will happen so we can provide the necessary requirements for this dispute, particularly in the field of supporting the intrinsic power of the frontline states and building intrinsic Arab power capable of entering into a real dialog to establish peace based on Arab and international demands in the area.

JORDAN, SYRIA CONCLUDE AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

JN061851Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 78 JN

[Text] An agreement for expanding the exchange of agricultural products between Jordan and Syria was signed in Damascus today. The agreement was signed for Jordan by Salam Jum'ah, minister of agriculture, and for Syria by Muhammad Ghubash, minister of supply and internal trade.

Engineer Jum'ah, who arrived in Damascus this morning at the head of a Ministry of Supply delegation, stated that he held talks with the Syrian supply minister and with officials of the vegetable and fruit company. These talks are aimed at providing the citizens with good quality products at fixed and suitable prices.

DECREE RATIFYING ACCORD WITH SWEDEN ISSUED

JN051635Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 5 June--A royal decree has been issued ratifying an overland transport agreement concluded between the Jordanian and Swedish governments. The agreement covers the transport of passengers and goods. This agreement stems from the desire of both countries to facilitate the transport of passengers and goods on their roads and in transit through their territories.

The agreement covers the organization of passenger transportation and the operation of regular coach services between the two countries, as well as the movement of tourists and the operations of international transport.

The agreement also provides that a joint committee composed of representatives from both sides be established to follow up the implementation of the accord and to resolve any difficulties that may hinder its implementation. The committee will meet at the request of competent authorities in either of the two countries. The committee will hold annual meetings, alternating between Jordan and Sweden.

SOUTH KOREAN TECHNOLOGY MINISTER LEAVES AMMAN

JN031902Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Hyong-sop Choe, South Korean minister of science and technology, and the delegation accompanying him left Amman today after a visit of several days to Jordan. During the visit he signed an agreement between the Royal Scientific Society and the Korean Institute for Scientific and Technological Research.

PRINCE ALI APPOINTED TO SUCCEED CROWN PRINCE HASAN

JN081125Y Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Jun 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has named Prince 'Ali as Crown Prince for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan.

In a royal message to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, his majesty the king said his decision was made for the common good of the nation and people.

Such a decision, the king said, would enable Prince 'Ali to carry out his responsibilities and be an able leader for the future.

The king said the time has come to take a major decision at the level of the Hashemite family and for the nation as a whole to decide on the manner in which the crownship should be carried out.

His majesty the king said this decision would enable us to work together for the future benefit of our nation within the current constitutional institutions which will take the necessary measures at the right time.

In his message to the crown prince, the king added that he had chosen this time in particular due to Jordan's current stability and confidence in ourselves and our destiny as a whole.

In conclusion, the king said he will continue his services for Jordan as always as long as he lives in hope, honesty, dignity, and delight work. [as heard]

In a reply message, Crown Prince Hasan thanked his majesty for the great confidence he entrusted to him. Prince Hasan said he will carry out the decision [word indistinct] by his majesty at the right time through the constitutional institutions.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S 2D FIELD ARMY SPEECH

JN080546Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Jun 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Yesterday, President as-Sadat spoke of war as an alternative to his peaceful efforts, should these efforts fail to achieve a settlement in the Middle East. The newspaper AD-DUSTUR comments on this subject in its editorial. The paper says: It seems that the patience President as-Sadat has maintained since his peace initiative in November is now on the wane. This impression emerges clearly from the call the Egyptian president addressed to the 2d Army in Ismailia to be ready to wage another war if Israel fails to give a positive reply to his peace initiative.

What draws one's attention to the speech is As-Sadat's definite emphasis of his rejection of Begin's plan for self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and of any military presence or settlements in the Sinai, even in the form of Israeli participation in the proposed UN force to be stationed in Sharm ash-Shaykh.

Fairness requires us to say that As-Sadat's crystalization of the Egyptian stand in this firm manner will narrow the gap that has appeared in the Arab ranks since November. This crystalization deserves a response from the other Arab parties to open the door for Arab solidarity and hasten the success of President Numayri's endeavors to reconcile the Arabs.

As-Sadat's speech has caused anxiety and dissatisfaction on the Israeli side and led the Israeli press to call on Israel to take As-Sadat's statement seriously. We must, therefore, warn that the sequence of events and developments in the area must remain under a careful and vigilant Arab watch within an overall framework of coordination to enable the Arabs to face all eventualities, including, naturally, a possible war which Israel may launch in anticipation of developments in the Arab arena.

KHADDAM LEAVES FOR BONN ON OFFICIAL VISIT

JN061308Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Jun 78 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, left Damascus before noon today for Bonn on an official visit to the FRG at the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs.

Khaddam's visit to the FRG comes within the framework of Syria's political moves aimed at explaining the Syrian viewpoint toward Middle East developments. The SANA correspondent has learned that during his visit to Bonn, Khaddam will meet with German statesmen and will hold talks with several officials there. He will also sign a financial agreement with the FRG Government as part of promoting relations of common interests between the two countries.

Received by FRG President

LD071018Y Hamburg DPA in German 0914 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--President Scheel received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, for an exchange of views in Bonn on Wednesday.

The talks with the Syrian deputy prime minister will concentrate on possibilities for a solution of the Middle East conflict. Khaddam will also prepare the state visit by the Syrian president, Lt Gen Hafiz al-Asad, which is planned for September.

Talks Begin

JN080520Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Syrian delegation under 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will resume its talks with FRG officials today. The official talks between the Syrian delegation under Khaddam and the West German side under Genscher began yesterday. The talks dealt with the current situation in the Middle East, current developments in the Arab world and the impact of these developments on various international issues. The talks also dealt with means to stimulate cooperation between Syria and the FRG.

The two sides reviewed the positions of the Syrian and the FRG Governments toward the Middle East situation and toward current international issues, particularly the questions of international detente and disarmament.

In a statement he made to the Syrian information team following the talks, Genscher said: We held frank and useful talks. These talks have shown that relations between the FRG and Syria enjoy a high standing, that the two countries are endeavoring to play an effective role in order to strengthen Arab-European relations and that they are exerting strenuous efforts to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Khaddam met at 2000, Damascus time, with the heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Bonn. During the meeting, Khaddam spoke about the current situation in the Middle East, current developments in the Arab arena and Syria's position toward these developments.

ALGERIA

DPFLP LEADER HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

LD071344Y Algiers APS in French 0910 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Algiers--Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DPFLP (Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine), was received on Tuesday by officials responsible for the coordination of activities with the liberation movements. This meeting, which took place in Villa Boumaraaf, dealt with the exchanges of concrete information concerning the latest political and military developments in the Near East and more specifically in southern Lebanon, following the Zionist aggression. The development and the strengthening of relations between the Algerian revolution and the Palestine revolution were also discussed by Hawatimah and his interlocutors.

LIBYA

INA: JALLUD IN PARIS ON UNDISCLOSED MISSION

JN071258Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Paris, 7 June--It has been learned from informed sources in the French capital Paris that Libyan Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, has been in France for 48 hours on an unannounced visit. The Libyan Embassy in Paris and the French Foreign Ministry have declined to confirm or deny this report.

Informed sources here say that Major Jallud's visit is related to Libyan-French relations, which began to cool noticeably following the French military intervention in Zaire and Chad.

FOREIGN SECRETARY AT-TURAYKI CRITICIZES PARIS CONFERENCE

LD061632Y Tripoli JANA in English 1535 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Niamey, June 6, JANA--Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, the foreign secretary and president of the current session of the African countries foreign ministers council, has affirmed: "The Organisation of African Unity regards the European conference in Paris as an intervention in Africa's internal affairs. The imperialist countries have no right to discuss African problems."

Dr at-Turayki, in a statement to Niamey radio, added: "The aim of this meeting is to bring back imperialist control over Africa. The imperialist intervention has complicated and created tension in Africa." He affirmed: "The imperialist countries are the prime agitators of the problems in Africa."

Dr at-Turayki said: "The stability of Africa and the African countries will mean the end of imperialism. That is why it resorted to sending mercenaries as happened in Benin and Sao Tome. When they failed it resorted to direct intervention using its armed forces and planes."

Dr at-Turayki said: "If imperialism, with its armed forces and planes, is concerned about Africa, as it pretends, then it should send its forces to Namibia and South Africa to fight the racist regimes."

Heads Delegation to Niger

For further Tripoli JANA reportage on the visit of the secretary of foreign affairs, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, to the Republic of Niger, as the head of the Jamahiriyah delegation to the meetings of the Permanent Committee of Afro-Arab Cooperation, see the West Africa section of the 7 June Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

SOMALI MILITARY COUNCIL MEMBER LEAVES TRIPOLI AFTER TALKS

LD071006Y Tripoli JANA in English 0920 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 7, JANA--Mr Abdutkader al-Haji, member of the Somali Military Council, left Tripoli last night. He was seen off at the airport by the agriculture secretary and a representative of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Secretariat. During his stay Mr al-Haji held discussions with officials here concerning African and international problems and ways of strengthening bilateral relations.

LIBYA, BULGARIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

LD072029Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] This afternoon the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria signed the minutes of an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and oil and trade between the two friendly countries. The minutes were signed for the Jamahiriyah by Brother Abu Bakr ash-Sharif, secretary of trade, and for Bulgaria by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Andrey Lukanov left for home at midday after concluding a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he had contacts and talks with brother officials. He was seen off at Tripoli International Airport by Brother Abu Bakr ash-Sharif, secretary of trade.

MAURITANIA

CHAAB: ALGERIA 'MASSACRING' MAURITANIANS, MOROCCANS

PA071307Y Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 7 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, June 7 (AFP)--The Mauritanian daily newspaper CHAAB today charged that Algeria was "continuing to massacre Mauritanian and Moroccan citizens detained in Tindouf."

Citing a "very reliable source," CHAAB said "dozens of our citizens who tried to escape the hell of Tindouf" were executed.

The newspaper asked when international conscience would wake and denounce the Algerian regime's genocide of the two countries' citizens.

It added that sources close to the International Red Cross Committee said that despite many requests the Algerian regime refused to open its "concentration camps" to Red Cross representatives or provide the committee with any information about detained Mauritanian and Moroccan citizens.

PRESIDENT OULD DADDAH DISMISSES CORRUPT CIVIL SERVANTS

PA080408Y Paris AFP in English 0355 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, Jun 7 (AFP)--President Moktar Ould Daddah said today 20 senior civil servants had been dismissed recently as part of a new campaign against corruption in the public services. In a radio interview, the Mauritanian leader said some public officials were guilty of "increasingly blameworthy behaviour" in spite of his repeated orders and the country's poor economic showing. The country's credibility abroad was being damaged by these "intolerable vices," he said.

President Ould Daddah criticised those who "shamelessly enrich themselves, accumulating luxury villas and other property in no way commensurate with their state salaries."

TUNISIA

LIBYA'S AL-HUMAYDI PRESENTS UNITY PROPOSAL TO NOUIRA

LD071420Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, met with Brother Hedi Nouira, Tunisian prime minister, at the latter's office this morning, in the presence of the Libyan high commissioner in Tunis. After the meeting Major al-Khuwaylidi said, in a statement to journalists: I came here as an envoy of Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Houari Boumediene to convey to officials in sisterly Tunisia the contents of the suggestion made by the brother colonel in his speech before the Algerian National Assembly concerning the idea of setting up a union between the Jamahiriyah, Algeria and Tunisia.

At the conclusion of his statement, Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi expressed hope that brothers in Tunisia will lend this suggestion importance and appreciation.

WESTERN SAHARA

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED BETWEEN MOROCCAN, SAHARAN FORCES

PA071857Y Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 7 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, June 7 (AFP)--Saharan guerrillas and Moroccan troops are locked in heavy fighting in the Um Dreiga area of the Moroccan-controlled Western Sahara, with "substantial losses" on both sides, informed sources here said today. The sources also repeated reports that the Saharan guerrillas shot down a Moroccan F-5 fighter bomber in that area on Monday and captured the pilot. They added that Moroccan troops had been involved in a major operation to dislodge numerous Saharan insurgents from the rugged Um Dreiga region.

The sources said that more than 1,000 "heavily equipped" guerrillas were in the area, operating from many hide-outs from which they staged raids against Moroccan and Mauritanian outposts as well as against economic targets in northern Mauritania. The sources said that Mauritanian troops were assisting in the Moroccan operation but were not directly involved in the fighting.

Combined Mauritanian-Moroccan troops had already tried to dislodge the Saharan guerrillas (?from) the Um Dreiga area a few weeks ago with little apparent success.

VARIOUS SOURCES COMMENT ON RECENT AS-SADAT REMARKS

Allon to Knesset

TA071305Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Jun 78 TA.

[Text] In the Knesset this morning reporter Leslie Susser asked the former foreign minister, Yigal Allon, whether he thought the As-Sadat statement constituted a serious departure from the peace efforts of the past 9 months. [begin recording]

[Allon] I am not sure whether this is his final word on the situation, but I am disturbed by the two recent statements which were made by President as-Sadat and both of them are in contradiction with the clear undertaking the Egyptian Government, under his leadership, undertook in August 1975 while signing the interim agreement with Israel. In one of the articles it says that the parties hereby undertake not to resort to the threat or use of force and so on and this is truly a threat of war.

[Question] Do you see As-Sadat now retreating from his own peace initiative?

[Answer] I haven't got sufficient evidence of that, but I am concerned with certain statements which were made in addition to those two and it seems to me that what President as-Sadat is trying to achieve is to achieve a settlement according to his terms and not necessarily by negotiations, but rather by dictating them directly or through the United States. These methods are bad, because they will lead to nowhere and, of course, even moderate people and moderate parties in this country will not be ready to be dictated to. We shall be ready to negotiate. We may recommend far-reaching compromises, but not to surrender.

[Question] Mr Allon, the Israeli Government is now considering its next move. Is there anything you think Israel can do in this situation to get the peace momentum moving again?

[Answer] Well, I think that the Government of Israel should formulate a constructive answer to the questions which were tabled with the government recently from the United States: What will happen in the administered areas after the 5 years of the autonomy and what part will the Palestinian Arab community have in shaping their future? I am sure that a constructive answer to these two questions either will pave the way for resumption or resuming the talks or, at least, will relieve her from the honors of being responsible for the stalemate.

[Question] But could such a constructive answer be based on the government's autonomy plan, which you are quoted in London as having said that this plan is a national disaster?

[Answer] Yes, I am for an autonomy; I only oppose certain elements of the autonomy. But an autonomy as a principle, I suggested already 11 years ago, and Mr Begin said that this was really an unacceptable thing. Today he did accept the idea as such. Therefore I am for an autonomy, but I am against certain articles which are suggested by the government.

[Question] Mr Allon, your criticism of the Likud Government was made overseas, in London, and this is a sore point with some members of the Likud, who say that it has been a tradition of the opposition not to criticize abroad.

[Answer] In a shrinking world like this, if I say something to you it may appear tomorrow in New York, if I say something in London it may appear tomorrow in London and, when it comes to such crucial problems as peace and war, one should refrain from being bilingual and to say different things to different people and to mean all things to all men. This is bad politics. [end recording]

MA'ARIV Comments

TA071050Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 Jun 78 TA

[From the review of the midday press editorials]

[Excerpt] MA'ARIV calls on the cabinet not to bow down to the threats being made by President as-Sadat regarding a war between Israel and Egypt. The paper writes that the military option is closed to the Egyptians because of the disruptions that have occurred in its procurement relations with the Soviet Union and because of its deadlock with Syria. Nevertheless, MA'ARIV writes, Israel must make the United States and world public opinion aware of the full gravity with which it regards President as-Sadat's remarks. The peace impetus must be continued, but all precautionary measures should be taken.

7 June HAZOFE

TA071648Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 7 Jun 78 p 1 TA

[Text] A review of As-Sadat's political accomplishments during the last 6 months is likely to guarantee a readiness by Egypt to show patience and continue in the negotiations--is the assessment of knowledgeable sources in Israel.

The sources emphasize that the dates specified by As-Sadat as being decisive for the fate of his peace initiative should be taken with a grain of salt. It can be deduced, from past experience, that As-Sadat usually acts on dates which do not receive publicity.

The sources are refuting As-Sadat's contention that his political moves have had no meaningful consequences. In their opinion, As-Sadat's achievements are over and beyond what he expected. The test is not, necessarily, the signing of an agreement with Israel, but As-Sadat's status before his coming to Jerusalem and his status today. As-Sadat is pointing out his achievements: in the sphere of relations with the United States, the Egyptian president points out the example of the tripartite aircraft deal, a U.S. move totally inconceivable before his trip to Jerusalem. As-Sadat is also pointing out his achievements in bringing about a crisis in U.S.-Israel relations, as well as a crisis between Israel and U.S. Jewry. Hence, the assessment of the sources is that a crisis is not to be expected on 23 July, and that there are prospects for continuing the political initiative.

The sources estimate that the Arab world has no serious military option against Israel. Two possibilities are open to Egypt: threats or a cancellation of the interim agreement and a concentration of forces on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal. Such a move, however, contains the risk that Israel would retaliate with decisiveness and not necessarily in accord with As-Sadat's rules of the game. There is also a substantive difference between the situation in 1973 and the situation today. In 1973 the power of the Egyptian and Syrian armies had reached its peak. Today this does not seem to be the case, as the state of the Egyptian Army is much worse in comparison to 1973. A third element that distinguishes Egypt's situation today from that in 1973 is the fact that in 1973 Egypt had nothing to lose. Its public and military morale were at their lowest ebb. Today the Egyptians have invested enormous efforts in the development of the Suez Canal, in restoring the canal cities, in developing oilfields in the Gulf of Suez, and it is much too great a risk to lose all this through a military move.

When General al-Jamasi was asked how the Egyptian military preparations had been made for the Yom Kippur war, he said that he had actually built a state within a state, and that in economic terms that effort put Egypt back 10 years. In 1973 As-Sadat saw no prospect of making Israel budge from its positions without resorting to the use of force. In 1978 there is an alternative.

BEGIN, DAYAN, YADIN MEET TO PREPARE POLITICAL DEBATE

TA071635Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Today, another meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan took place in Jerusalem. This was learned by our political correspondent, Shalom Qital. The two continued to discuss positions in preparation for the continuation of the political debate in the cabinet on Monday.

As can be recalled, the two met last Thursday against the background of rumors that the foreign minister was initiating a plan for an arrangement in Judaea and Samaria that is not compatible with Prime Minister Menahem Begin's plans. Following the meeting with the prime minister, the foreign minister emphasized that he supports the Government of Israel's peace plan. Our political correspondent says, however, that the foreign minister wants to give detailed answers to the questions the United States has presented regarding the expectations with respect to Judaea and Samaria after 5 years of autonomy, and among other things recommends the active incorporation of Jordan. On this matter there are differences of emphasis between Dayan and Begin, even though the prime minister also thinks that it is necessary to answer affirmatively the U.S. questions.

The two, to repeat, met today to consolidate a position in preparation for the cabinet's sessions in which decisions are expected and a response will be given to the U.S. questions.

Additional Details

TA071636Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Jun 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpt] Today, the consultations in preparation for the conclusion of the political debate in the cabinet session on Monday continued. Prime Minister Menahem Begin met with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and, separately, with Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin, to discuss this matter. Our political correspondent notes that the central formula discussed during the Jerusalem consultations included the following sentence: If the autonomy plan works for 5 years, Israel would be prepared to determine the status of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. This formulation includes the word "determine" instead of the word "reassess" which appears in the Israeli peace plan. The consultations in preparation for the cabinet session will continue at the end of the week, and decisions are expected on Monday.

As reported, the cabinet will continue its political debate on Monday in an attempt to reach conclusions in order to advance the negotiations. This afternoon in the capital it was said that President as-Sadat's threats of war will not influence the intention to give positive answers to the U.S. questions.

PRESS SPECULATES ON ISRAELI ANSWERS TO U.S. QUESTIONS

7 June 'AL HAMISHMAR

TA071152Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Jun 78 p 1 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Before continuing and concluding the political debate in the cabinet on Monday, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will hold several consultations, particularly with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, with the aim of working out a conclusive formula that can be adopted unanimously by the cabinet.

The prime minister's ambition to have Israel's answers to the United States adopted unanimously by the cabinet implies that these answers will have to be positive, not only in their formulation but also in their content, so as to have the support of the DMC ministers.

A knowledgeable source pointed out yesterday that "the ability to formulate is enormous," hinting that by an appropriate formula any difficulty or difference of opinion can be circumvented. Another source said that "the cabinet can formulate its answers positively, even if what is positive in Israeli eyes is not deemed positive in the eyes of the United States." These utterances testify to the intention to answer the United States in a positive manner, without substantially withdrawing from Israel's position as expressed in the autonomy plan.

7 June DAVAR

TA071153Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Jun 78 p 1 TA

[By Dani'el Bloch]

[Text] The possibility was raised in cabinet circles yesterday that the cabinet debate would not be concluded at next week's session, but would be postponed for another week for the purpose of further clarifications with the United States.

Dismay was expressed in Jerusalem yesterday about a statement by a senior U.S. official at a background briefing to the press in Washington, which held an implied threat of pressure against Israel if its answers to the questions submitted to the prime minister and foreign minister should prove unsatisfactory to the United States.

Jerusalem is also dissatisfied with the slow progress in Washington on Israel's arms procurement requests within the framework of the long-range "Matmon-C" project, and the requests for compensation in view of the disrupted balance of power following the triangular aircraft deal. The main clarifications in that field are being conducted between Israel's ambassador in Washington, Simcha Dinitz, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and they are attended by the head of the Defense Ministry's delegation, Yosi Ciechanover, who is about to be nominated director general of the Defense Ministry. It is not being ruled out that Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman or Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will soon visit Washington, but these visits are in no way linked to the date of the conclusion of the political debate in the cabinet or to the answers to be given to the United States.

DAYAN SEEN IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH BEGIN POLICY

TA071859Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Jun 78 p 3 TA

[Dorit Gefen commentary]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said in his lecture the day before yesterday on behalf of the information center that the question of sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip could be brought to the negotiating table after 5 years and that every party--including Israel--would be able to present its demands. This formulation is not new, of course. Similar things were said by Prime Minister Menahem Begin when the Americans asked him for clarifications about his plan.

It is difficult to shed the impression that Dayan, despite his being well aware of the grave consequences of a not innovative answer on the part of Israel regarding the future of the negotiations with Egypt and relations with the U.S. administration, would continue to toe the line. Dayan's political situation is delicate and complex. [paragraph continues]

On the surface, there may be no cabinet minister more independent than Dayan and in many instances he might well be in a position to hold Begin and his cabinet "by the scruff of their necks." It is difficult to imagine a more devastating blow to the prime minister than Dayan's resignation due to political differences of opinion. That could be a "deathblow" to Begin's cabinet.

Dayan--at least officially and in public--appears to be in full agreement with Begin's policy. The advantage of his aforementioned measure of independence notwithstanding, Dayan feels himself committed to Begin, as he is the man who returned Dayan to the front of the political stage, giving him a good place at the top. Dayan, true to his political history, is not taking any risks, and is treading on a secure path. He took courage and left the Alinement, when the Likud won--not before that. One doubts whether Dayan is putting too much faith in the political reserves promised him by his sympathizers and admirers in La'am, the Labor Party and the DMC. Be that as it may, it is difficult to assume that Dayan would surprise us with a dramatic step. He can always hide behind the assertion that no operational stage is at issue in any case, that everything is a mere matter of formulations, that the Arabs, i.e., Egypt and Jordan, want everything... and the rest is well known.

It cannot be assumed that the cabinet would adopt a proposal that would not be agreed upon, or even dictated, by Prime Minister Menahem Begin. At the same time, one cannot disregard the tumult rife among various cabinet members, and which is closely linked with Mr Begin's state of health. True, the prime minister returned to work after his temperature went down and after he obeyed his doctor's orders to rest a few days at home, but those who are in close contact with him can see his physical weakness, the considerable exhaustion he suffers, and which makes it difficult for him to function and shoulder the heavy burden imposed on him by his office.

Of course this situation raises the level of expectations of several cabinet members, who regard themselves to be "natural" candidates for the premiership, if Begin is forced to abandon office. This should not be understood as a most critical situation, but the fact that the issue has been popping up repeatedly in government and parliamentary circles recently proves that it is weighing on the minds of many people.

Anyone deluding himself that the prime minister's weak physical condition could prevent him from passing in cabinet a resolution, or something resembling a resolution, with perhaps new words for old ideas--is making a mistake. Begin is not that weak. On this point, particularly, his healthy cabinet colleagues are much weaker than he.

DAYAN'S 'FENCE SITTING' POLICY CRITICIZED

TA071713Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 7 Jun 78 p 9 TA

[Yo'el Marcus commentary]

[Excerpts] Three times in the life of the State of Israel Moshe Dayan happened to be in a position that had a decisive influence on the fate of the nation and of the state. He was chief of staff in 1956 and in that capacity, as David Ben-Gurion's chief adviser for security affairs, he helped to realize the prime minister's military and political concept, which is valid to this day and according to which Israel should link its struggle for existence with the interests of a great power.

The second time Moshe Dayan held a crucial position was when he served as defense minister. He was discharging this crucial duty not in 1967, as his friends claim, or in 1973, as his opponents would have it. His chief influence on the fate of the country turned out to be in the beginning of the 1970's, when one of his most outstanding limitations as a statesman became discernible: the inability to defend his opinions before his superiors.

In the wake of the war of attrition Dayan consolidated his thesis that Israel's presence on the Suez Canal was a humiliation that Egypt would not be able to swallow for any length of time with As-Sadat sooner or later being forced into a warlike move. Hence, in his contacts with the then U.S. administration he broached the idea of an interim settlement in which Israel would withdraw up to the Mitla passes, thereby neutralizing the chief Egyptian motivation for a military option.

Now, for the third time, Dayan is holding a crucial advisory and influential position. History seems to be repeating itself. Dayan believes that Israel can and should do more than it did to bring As-Sadat back to the talks. Judging from indications issuing from behind the scenes in Jerusalem, it seems that the prime minister's objections to several points in Dayan's approach caused Dayan to concede and withdraw.

Dayan contributed a great deal to make Begin, a statesman who during his entire life has fought for a greater Israel, more flexible. Now destiny has again put Dayan in a position where his persistence in struggling, his sitting on the fence or his unconditional surrender (to the wishes of an authoritative government) will all have nationally important consequences no less than his historic blunder. The state of our relations with the United States, and the expected future consequences which, more likely than not, will cause us to be blamed for a failure of As-Sadat's initiative, deserve not only a political struggle, but even a resignation from office.

RESIGNATION BY DAYAN CONSIDERED UNLIKELY

TA0712300Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 7 Jun 78 p 1 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has no intention of resigning from office, even if the cabinet does not adopt his proposals on how to reply to the U.S. questions regarding the peace negotiations, our correspondent was told yesterday by Naftali Lavi, the minister's spokesman.

Mr Lavi said Mr Dayan has served as a minister in various cabinets for 17 years, during which proposals have been submitted that were either accepted or rejected and hence, this is unlikely to constitute a cause for resignation.

The cabinet is scheduled to discuss the issue next Monday.

Political circles were trying to bring about a withdrawal of the DMC ministers from the cabinet by virtue of the resignation of Dayan since, should Dayan resign, the DMC ministers would be unable to remain in the coalition. It is not yet clear whether the foreign minister is preparing proposals for the conclusion of the cabinet debate. He may well leave this task to Prime Minister Begin.

There have been reports that Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman is preparing proposals of his own for the winding up of the debate. Proposals for the conclusion of the debate may be submitted by other ministers too.

At the discussion held by the cabinet this week, most ministers expressed the view that the cabinet should offer positive answers to the questions that have been asked.

ARAB MUKHTARS CLAIM NO LAND EXPROPRIATED NEAR SHILO

TA0720100Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The mukhtars of two villages near the settlement of Shilo told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that no even 1 inch of soil was taken from them. They are tilling their lands up to the settlement fence and they do not intend to appeal to the high court of justice. They are the leaders of the villages of Turmus 'Ayya and Qaryut. They said that the governor of Ramallah assured them that those in Shilo are an archeological excavation team and that its members will remain in the area for only 6 months.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI GRANTS INTERVIEW TO INA CORRESPONDENT

JN0710527 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 7 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Kabul, 7 June--By INA correspondent Fu'ad 'Abdallah--The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY yesterday held an interview with Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. In the interview, President Taraki expressed his appreciation for the struggle being waged by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Iraq.

The following is the text of the interview:

Question: How do you assess the future of Iraqi-Afghan relations?

Answer: The fraternal and friendly relations between Iraq and Afghanistan have in principle been organized on the basis of the policy held by our Democratic People's Party prior to the 27 April revolution. The party has firmly supported and still supports the Ba'th Party, the front and the Iraqi people in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

I believe that you are aware of the fact that the great democratic revolution erupted on 27 April by the will of the Afghan people and under the Democratic People's Party, its vanguards, its democratic forces, its patriotic officers and others.

On the first day of the revolution our party proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Accordingly, it is significant to point out here that in light of the policy of our party and democratic republic, the fraternal and friendly relations between Afghanistan and Iraq will continue to develop and expand. Naturally, relations between our two political parties have become more coherent and stronger, and we will send a delegation to your country to consolidate the relations of cooperation between our two countries.

Question: The Afghan nation inherited backwardness from the old regimes. Can you tell me how the Afghan Government plans to elevate the standards of the Afghan nation?

Answer: The domestic policy of Afghanistan has been scientifically explained in the document ratified by the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The document sets forth the broad lines of the revolutionary duties of the republic. These broad lines were broadcast over Afghan radio and published following the revolution. Our domestic policy is designed to promote the standard of living of our people in accordance with the conditions and situation of our country while benefiting, at the same time, from other revolutionary experiments.

Question: Do you intend to achieve cooperation between the Democratic People's Party and the other parties as a step toward creating a national front in the country?

Answer: In accordance with the experiments of national democratic revolutions, the creation of a national front, or any name you choose to call it, depends on the organizational and political backgrounds of each country. In Afghanistan, we only have one party, the Democratic People's Party, which functions as the sole democratic, national, revolutionary, popular and patriotic force. This party expresses the interests of workers, peasants, educated people, the minority bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie. Therefore, should other political groups exist, they would either be enemies of the people and revolution or small groups composed of a few people.

The 27 April revolution was launched by the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan alone. The other political groups took no part in the eruption of the revolution. Naturally, the masses support the revolution started by the Democratic People's Party and defend it with full heroism and sacrifice. Thus, the establishment of a national front in our country after the 27 April revolution assumes the character of a class and social feature rather than a political front composed of political parties and organizations.

In the statement of the revolution's political line, we called for unity among all democratic forces and national elements in the country to defend the revolution's victory.

Question: What about Afghanistan's relations with its neighbors?

Answer: We have clearly and repeatedly said that Afghanistan respects its friendly relations with its neighbors Iran and Pakistan. Our relations with India have always been friendly and will remain so in the future. We are convinced that India will not make any unfriendly moves against Afghanistan and will advise others not to get involved in any hostile moves. As for the others who are trying to change the present status in Afghanistan, they will be held accountable for their actions by facing the heroic people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan and its supporters who have chosen the course of liberation and revolution.

Question: Afghanistan has no outlet to the sea, except through Iran and Pakistan. In your view, what are the implications of this?

Answer: The issue of problems arising between Afghanistan on one hand and Iran and Pakistan on the other has not escaped my mind because this could lead to cutting off the transport roads from Iran and Pakistan. Despite this, you will realize that independent Afghanistan is the center of international roads and has roads in all directions.

Question: Some of those opposed to the revolution in Afghanistan claim that you want to revive the question of Baluchistan and Pushtunistan. How will the issue of nationalities in Afghanistan be solved?

Answer: The use of the term "revive" in this sense is not correct. Solving the question of the peoples of Baluchistan and Pushtunistan has always received the attention of the Afghan people. Since the victory of the Afghan people's revolution, the issue of the Afghan tribes has been solved through democratic methods. In the next 2 or 3 years you will see that our party and democratic republic will create an important model of equality and fraternity in the national and democratic rights of the fraternal people of our unified country, Afghanistan. This will take place systematically. The ultimate aim of our party and state is to uproot all forms of national and social persecution in Afghanistan.

TARAKI GIVES INTERVIEW TO INDIAN JOURNALIST

LDT071920Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text of interview with Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, by Ayub (Said), correspondent of the Indian weekly "CURRENT," date and place not given--announced read]

[Text] Question: The national democratic revolution in Afghanistan is considered to be a very important event in this sensitive region. What is the main aim of your revolution?

Answer: The beginning of Afghanistan's national democratic revolution is not only considered to be an important historic event in the national life of our country's people, but it has become a new type, a new revolutionary path to the treasure house of all the various types and paths of liberation revolutions. As to the main aims of the revolution, you can refer to the main aims and tasks of our revolution that were approved by the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and conveyed by myself on Radio Afghanistan.

Question: In your first statements peritaining to the main guidelines of the revolutionary tasks, you said that the revolution had been planned and executed by the People's Democratic Party through its members in the armed forces. On which principles do you wish to base the democratic structure of your country at present? It appears that the People's Democratic Party closely cooperates with the armed forces. Does this mean that the military will continue to play a political role in the country?

Answer: We base the present democratic structure of our country on the foundations of the democratic principles of society and on the principles and teachings of the progressive ideology of our era in conformity with the definitive conditions of our society. In accordance with the main guidelines of our revolutionary tasks, our national liberation army, from the standpoint of principle, has the right to participate extensively in the life and the basic political activities of the country and also in Afghanistan's upsurge.

Question: You have announced that you wish your government to take a democratic and representative form, that is, to start elections. In that case would you allow the emergence of more than one political party?

Answer: After an accurate, scientific study and evaluation in accordance with the need for the growth and development of the revolution and the necessity of building a democratic society, a decision will be made with regard to accepting a one, two or multiparty system.

Question: The country is (?currently) being run by the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council. My understanding is that this ruling bloc will enjoy legal immunity. What steps do you have in mind in order to design the new constitution?

Answer: The Afghanistan People's Democratic Party, led by the Central Committee, guides, leads and controls the country's affairs. The Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government execute government affairs and, in accordance with the law of this revolution, symbolize the sovereignty of the Afghan people. One could boldly say that in the present state of the revolution the overwhelming majority of the people of our country support the government of the democratic republic--a fact which in itself is the best demonstration of the existence of extensive and real democracy in the country. Pertaining to the formulation of Afghanistan's constitution and the setting up of the Afghanistan people's Revolutionary Council, this is decided in accordance with the order and conditions of revolution in society and in conformity with the will of the Afghan people.

Question: The People's Democratic Party attaches tremendous importance to undertaking rapid social and economic changes under the leadership of your party, particularly in the areas of land reform and the abolition of feudalism. Apart from the administrative system, will you utilize the party organization in order to bring about these fundamental measures?

Answer: The Afghanistan People's Democratic Party, not only in matters contained in your question but in others as well, guides, leads and controls.

Question: The People's Democratic Party intends to purge the entire state apparatus of counterrevolutionary and antidemocratic elements in order to pave the way for a healthy democratic government. Will this result in the complete liquidation of people who advocate opposing ideologies? What would the judgment of such individuals be based on?

Answer: The criterion of our judgment regarding the removal of unhealthy elements from the administration is sabotage, antirevolutionary action, corruption, bad reputation, bribery, cruelty, oppression and administrative inefficiency of the officials. Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that the majority of our officials in the administration are informed and impartial. A program is at hand for their renewed training, and their skills will be used in the progress of affairs.

Question: Will the program of the People's Democratic Party, which was organized in 1965, guide all your national policies?

Answer: The program of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was scientifically organized for the stage preceding the 27 April revolution and fulfilled its historic role. At present too, the general principles and many points thereof form part of the practical program of the party and government. They will, of course, be reviewed in the future in accordance with new conditions.

Question: As a former correspondent, you must believe in the freedom of the press. Now, as the head of state, will you allow the free flow of opinion?

Answer: Democratic rights and liberties including the freedom of the press for the democratic individuals and classes of the people of Afghanistan are part of our program and will be regulated in the future.

Question: Your relations with the Soviet Union have always been good. Does (?a possibility) of even closer economic and political relations with your great neighbor exist?

Answer: Our relations with the Soviet Union have always been good and will continue to be good. The main policy lines of our revolutionary duties are explicit on this point.

Question: In your statement on the main policy lines of revolutionary duties, you have given a special place to India. Can it be expected that your government will take some specific measures toward establishing closer relations with India especially in areas of economic and technical cooperation?

Answer: India was the (?second) country to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We are desirous of the all-round expansion of our friendship including economic, trade, technical and cultural relations with India. I hope you will convey our warm greetings to the hard-working people and leaders of India. The people of Afghanistan have always and are still wishing India happiness, progress and prosperity.

INDIA

CONGRESS FACTION LEADERS HOLD UNITY TALKS

BK0716llY Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Some prominent Congress and Congress-I leaders, who resumed their unity talks in Bombay today, have expressed the desirability for having unity of the two parties at the national level.

The Karnataka chief minister, Mr Devraj Urs, read out a statement to newsmen after the meeting saying that both sides will take up with their leaders and colleagues expeditiously the question of unity. Mr Urs and other leaders who attended the meeting, however, declined to elaborate further steps to be taken by the two parties.

PAKISTAN

AFP: MORE PRESS MEMBERS RELEASED IN PUNJAB

BK080146Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0131 GMT 8 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Lahore, Pakistan, June 7 (AFP)--The Punjab government today remitted the remaining sentences of 62 journalists and press workers and released them from jail in the province, an official announcement said.

This brings the total number of pressmen released so far to 108. Over 150 were arrested, 91 of them being convicted to jail terms ranging from three months' to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and fined 10,000 rupees (1,000 dollars) for going on hunger strike.

The pressmen launched their hunger strike movement on April 30 from Lahore to press demands for the restoration of publication of former Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's daily paper MUSAWAT and withdrawal of restrictions from other newspapers.

The release of the pressmen has come about following an agreement on May 29 between government representatives and the Punjab Union of Journalists.

The parent body of the pressmen--Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists (PFUJ) and the All Pakistan Newspaper Employees Confederation (APNEC)--rejected the agreement, describing it as a sellout. The executive committees of the two bodies are presently in session in Karachi to plan a fresh strategy.

BRIEFS

USSR-INDIA COTTON PURCHASE AGREEMENT--The Soviet Union is to buy Indian cotton textiles worth rupees 110 million in the next 4 months. An agreement to this effect was signed in Bombay between a Soviet delegation and the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK]

INDIAN SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS--Trial use of satellites for domestic communications has begun. The telephone users of Ahmedabad and Ajmer are now talking through a satellite for a few hours every day. The calls to these places are routed through the Symphonie satellite as part of the Satellite Telecommunications Experiment Project [STEP]. STEP, a joint project of the Indian Space Research Organization and the Post and Telegraph Department, completes 1 year of operation today. The experiment uses a Franco-German satellite Symphonie being made available to India for 2 years. The satellite is at present located at 49 degrees over the equator. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 May 78 BK]

GDR DELEGATION IN SRI LANKA--The visiting GDR foreign trade minister, Mr. Horst Soelle, will commence trade talks with the trade minister, Mr Lalith Athulamudala, on 6 June. The GDR trade delegation arrived in the island on a 3-day visit 5 June. The delegation will meet other Sri Lanka ministers during their stay. [Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK]

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